Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 131 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on ap-

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA BURMA CEYLON	STRAITS, MALAY STRAITS.	CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours:—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEY YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores such as empty drums, paint kegs, empty varnish tins, empty kerosine oil tins, galvanized iron buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, rat traps, lamp scrap, tin lining, powras, shovels, screws, augers, spanners, hammers, ratchet brace money wrenches and scrap, gunny bags, canvas, furniture, timber, casks, empty cases, hoop iron, Manilla rope, kerosine oil cases, glass scrap, cloth cutting books, and forms, files, rubber scrap, cuttings, leather scraps, clocks, canvas and leather hose pipes, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed within 15 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PUCCA BUILT FURNISHED BUNGALOW, WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE, COACH HOUSE, ETC., AT MAHABLESHWAR, KNOWN AS WESTWOOD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable property:—
"Westwood" near Government House, commanding very charming view pucca built all the floor tiled and decorated with mosaic work standing on 10 acres of land. Has 4 bed-rooms and 4 bath rooms and 2 dressing rooms, drawing and dining room and verandah all round.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
N.B.—The bungalow is now open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 BALES HALF TO HALF GAMTHI CHECK OF JAM MILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street by order of Seth Chotulal Manmohandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sayed Abdool Hussein Sustary.
44 bales each 100 pieces half to half gamthi check of Jam Mill 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.
Under instructions from Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel, the mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1915, and made between Pir Ali Sha Bin Pir Bawa Miya, Nurbibi, widow of Dada Miya, Zulekhabibi, daughter of Dada Miya, Amaaaheb, daughter of Dada Miya and Rakhiabibi, widow of Pir Sha Bin Bawa Miya and Peer Hydersha Bin Peer Bawa Miya of the one part and Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel of the other part and in pursuance of the Power of Sale thereto contained and on account and at the risk of the mortgegors Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1317 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 934 and Street Nos. 70-74, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Kambekar Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Bawa Miya Mullaraywalla and on or towards the South by passage used in common by the respective occupiers of the said premises and the adjoining house of Ebrahim Kadar.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES PERTAINING TO A BUTTON FACTORY AT KANJI BHUVAN, SANDHURST ROAD.
Suit No. 448 of 1918.
Soni Devraj Rana .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm.....Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Khandvalla & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mohanlal Ugarchand the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, in pursuance of the Judge's order dated 11th April, 1918, made in the above suit, sell by Public Auction at the above place on THURSDAY, the 6th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), all the machinery and the stock in Trade of Messrs. Jamnadas Narotamdas, a firm, including:
Roll machine presses, churhha machines for polishing buttons, dies for buttons, aluminium dies, hammers, goldsmith instruments, vicers, scissors, copper vicers, copper plates, German metal pieces, pinch gold pieces, brass military and plain buttons polished and unpolished pinch gold collar buttons, sleeve buttons, chains, rings, tables, and chairs.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:
Building Street No. 5 and 6, 3, 4, Case No. 147, 145, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

THE KRISHNA CUTLERY WORKS.—Manufacturers of cutlery and surgical instruments. Repairing of surgical instruments, razors, knives, etc., undertaken at moderate rates and promptly executed. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, 2, Lamington Road, Bombay. For facility of the customers we have arranged to receive orders at Messrs. R. B. JAWKER & Co., Electro-Platers, Gulders, Oxcidice Copper and Silver, Nickel Platers and Repairers, No. 19, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4310

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of Englis Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced lady Matric, for Music and English. Apply Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4584

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for general office work, Typist preferred, pay Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 349, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4592

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating experience to MERWANJI BANA & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4590

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in English or Science for the Union High School, Broach. Salary Rs. 50—100 according to qualification and experience. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4480

WANTED—Young Intelligent CLERK, good handwriting necessary, Typist preferred. See personally AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT CO., New Queens Road. 4

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST LADY. Please write to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER on Rs. 35 for Monghiba Girls' High School. Apply with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal State. 4532

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER with securities personal or cash of Rs. 10,000; good salary. Apply sharp with age, qualifications, and testimonials to the SECRETARY, The BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, Ltd. 5

WANTED—Qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR with University qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, C. I. 4575

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as TURNERS and FITTERS in the Workshop of the Electrical Engineer to Government. Only experienced men need apply W. F. STUART-MENTETH, Electrical Engineer to Government, P. W. D., Bombay. 8

THE undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the post of a LADY STENOGRAPHER. Salary Rs. 100 per month. For further particulars apply to the undersigned between the hours of 8-30 a.m., and 5 p.m., daily, O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Assistant Director of S and T, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 11

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS for the Government Vernacular Secondary Central Girls' School, Ajmer. Pay Rs. 40-4-60. An experienced and Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination passed mistress would be given preference. Apply within a month to the SUB-DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Circle Merwara, Ajmer. 4597

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER for theSukkur Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 and final increment of Rs. 15. Those who have passed B. A. Examination of any University or L.C.E., know Sindhi and are well conversant with office work, and others of equal literary attainments, need apply, preference being however given to those who possess higher qualifications combined with experience in Municipal or other office work. Successful candidate will be required to furnish a personal security of Rs. 2,000. Applications showing age and qualifications accompanied by certificates of previous service will be received by the President, Sukkur Municipality, up to the 21st June, 1918. 4502

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Post of RENT-COLLECTOR or BILL-COLLECTOR by energetic and trustworthy young man, who is prepared to give guarantee or cash-security. Apply Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4585

AN M.A. in Science, having analytical and technical experience, is willing to serve as a CHEMIST in Mills in the afternoon, or as SCIENCE LECTURER in a School or College. Apply immediately to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4543

WANTED.

WANTED—AMMONIA ICE MACHINE making about two tons ice. Write MULJIBHAI CHUNILAL. Danapith, Nawa Vas, Ahmedabad. 4559

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, measuring 30ft. by 8ft., 30ft. by 7ft. or 28ft. by 7ft. Working pressure minimum 150 lbs. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4587

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a a Soap Factory such Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4510

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. Ruston Semi-dissiel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, four Grinding Machines, one Barley Crusher and two Rice Hullers. Apply to TARACHAND RAMCHAND No. 9, Haroon Buildings, Garrikhata, Karachi. 13

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—Remington No. 8 Brief size. Serial No. 23741 in good condition. Apply (before 9 a.m.) (S. T.) to H. S. KHER, c/o Shikshanonnati Mandal, Ambewadi, Girgaon. 4561

TO BE SOLD—STUDEBAKER CAR, 20 Horse Power, Torpedo Shape, with 4 cylinders. self-starter, etc. Condition almost new. Price Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer called. Apply to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4564

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 65, Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. Apply MANAGER, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 4603

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLAT on Hughes Road, Choupaty, available on the 1st July. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4608

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND convenient for erecting Buildings, Godowns, Factories, etc., at Mazgaon, near Bhandarwada Reservoir. Apply to:—

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS,
c/o Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors,
Hummum Street.
Tel. No. 2406 and Residence Tel. No. 1603.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

MONDAY. the 3rd June, being a public holidhy the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 4569

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals. Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 20ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers, House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.
Rly. Station, Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

PUBLIC MEETING 12TH JUNE, 1918.

A MEETING of the requisitionists will be held in the Municipal Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1918, at 6 o'clock p.m. (S.T.).

BUSINESS—To make arrangements for the conduct of the Public Meeting on the 12th June, 1918. 10

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

THE Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, will be OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918, (King's Birthday), from 11 a.m. to 3-30 p.m., for the receipt of applications for the Second Indian War Loan. 7

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY offer a Prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable design for a pictorial poster advertizing the War Loan, 1918. Designs should be sent to the UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before the 22nd June, 1918. As it is intended that the poster should be published in the several vernaculars of the Presidency, the letter press of the designs may be in English or any vernacular, but must be readily adaptable for translation into other vernaculars. The design for which the prize is awarded will become the property of Government. 12

LOST.

IN the forenoon of 30th instant in the Esplanade Road between the Mercantile Bank and Watson's Hotel, a bundle, containing Currency Notes for Rs. 2,400.

Finder will be rewarded on returning to,
SIEMENS BROTHERS DYNAMO WORKS, LTD.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS of Messrs. Sutor & Co., Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Sion, Bombay, are hereby informed that if boots, shoes and leather articles have not been supplied to them upto this time, (owing to the Factory being busy with War work) for orders placed with advance money by them with the Firm, they are requested to communicate before the 12th June next with Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Auditors, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars of the subject. After the above date no claims will be admitted or accepted. 9

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN HASSAM SOUDAGAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty land or ground, situate on the north side of Grant Road, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,317 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 6936 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 2308, 2310 and 2312, Street Nos. 259, 261 and 263 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land demised to the Church Trustees and partly by the property in the possession of Ardeshir Cursedji Pauwalla, on or towards the South Grant Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the moiety of a common passage and beyond it by the property now in possession of Dossabhoy Merwanji Shroff of Peshawar and on or towards the East by the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTAM and KARMALI HASSUM, has contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or vacant land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure, but since redeemed as aforesaid situate at Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 674 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/3319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No 1/7066 and bounded on the East by the property of Hormasji Cawasji Bhedwar, on the West by the moiety of a proposed 40 feet Road and beyond it by the property of Messrs. Raghavji Purshotam and Karmali Hassum, being plot No. 25 on their Forjett Street Estate, on the North by Plot No. 11 contracted to be purchased by the Vendor and on the south by the said Forjett Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, Street No. 224 and 1 Ward Nos 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 2-3 Forjett Street Cross Lane and Ward Nos. 3393, 3394 Street Nos. 57-59, Gowalia Tank Road and are now in the possession of the Vendor and are known as plot No. 26 on the said Forjett Street Estate.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4552

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Behram Villa," Club Road, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, etc., by late Mr. M. Breslauer and other well-known makers comprising telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, table cutlery, refrigerator ice box, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, sweet toned cottage piano, made-to-order partition screen, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safe on stand, reading books, "Triumph" motor bicycle with side car, aluminium cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of B. Breslauer, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30.

COME & SEE

The Great emotional Actor

HENRY KRAUSS

impersonating
the famous French Writer

ALEXANDER DUMAS

in

"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

THE WEALTHIEST COAL BARON OF NEW YORK.

Harshest and Cruellest
Treatment of the Workmen.
How the Workmen rise against him?
Will be the most Exciting Success
IN THE THIRD INSTALMTNT OF

"GODDESS"

From Saturday, 1st June.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES
at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

THREE DARING STUNTS
performed by

HELEN HOLMES

in the
GREAT NEW RAILROAD SERIAL

RAILROAD RAIDERS

THIS WEEK AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

STUNT No. 1.—Her head is strapped to a buffer while two cars are being coupled. She escapes almost by a miracle.

STUNT No. 2.—Drops from the top of a bridge on to the roof of a fast moving train.

STUNT No 3.—Leaps a twenty-foot gap between a wharf and a moving boat in her automobile.

COME AND LOOK!
YOU CAN'T LISTEN!
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
TO-DAY—BANK HOLIDAY
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5-30.

A NOBLEMAN AND HIS WIFE'S SUBLIME MARTYRDOM FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR BELOVED LAND.

In the superb Italian Drama

ROMANTICISM

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road (North).

A stirring story of the brave struggle of the patriotic sons and daughters of Italy against the tyranny of Austrian usurpation.

A TALE OF THE YEAR 1864.

8 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

TO-DAY—PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **To-night** At 6-30

One Performance Only

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE

Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.

Presents
the 2-Act Breezy Musical Sealet

AHOY !! THERE !!!

JACK ASHORE
JACK AFLOAT
A SWELL SHOW
of
MUSIC & MERRIMENT

Preceded by

THE RESSA the ADVENTURESS.

LOOK OUT FOR GALA ATTRACTIONS
ON THURSDAY JUNE 6th
Opening Debut of

MISS EILEEN GRACE

Charming Soubrette Specialty and Classical Dancer from the London Pavilion.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Monday 3rd June

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

2nd Edition

Tuesday 4th June
Bombay's particular favourite
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Wednesday 5th June
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"THE HAPPY DAY"

Thursday 6th June
Capt. Bairnsfathers Humorous Musical War Play
"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Friday 7th June
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety, London.
"THEODORE & Co."

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED

For the Bandman Opera Co.
Production of
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.

See the Producer between 1 & 1-30 p.m. Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GLADYS HULLETE

the well-known actress
in
"The Last of the Carnabys"

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS

A DRAMA WITH TENSE SITUATIONS.

WIFFLES

PERSECUTED BY OCTAVIE

"SOME" Comic

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT BOOM!!

Bombay is ringing to-day with the praise of the thundering

SUPER-SERIAL

THE "FIGHTING TRAIL"

A stupendous achievement in Cinematography.

The Most Marvellous Melodramatic Photo-play Serial ever offered **45,000** feet

Commenced this week

BY THE

Premier Cinema House of this City

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Grant Road Tram Terminus.	**4 Episodes** **7000 FEET THIS WEEK**	Near Churney Road Tram Junction.

TIMINGS:

To-day Monday (Special Prize Matinee Shows) at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Then 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

A Pathe Chance!

HERE'S A TREAT FOR YOU!

A fascinating, lovely Drama of Love, Hate, Greed, Lust and Revenge!

The exquisitely sensational 5,000 feet Drama

"THE ZONE OF DEATH"

is a Masterpiece by the renowned Pathe Frere,—and

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

presents it with pleasure and confidence to their patrons this Week.

The most extraordinary and weird situations are depicted in this splendid Screen-Production, All the Black Art and fiendish Magic of a Sorceror are vividly portrayed, and the spectacle of a whole city being throttled to death by hellish blazes and suffocating sulphurous vapours becomes an experience of a life-time.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC and a ripping **COMIC** in the programme.

To-day being the King's Birthday—a Bank Holiday—there will be a Special Matinee Prize Show at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Important News!

In order to induce Ladies to have outings in the evening during these wet and sultry days, the West End Cinema offer to admit Ladies and Children under 12,

AT HALF RATES

in the First Class during the Monsoon until further notice. Four Annas for Ladies and Children only in the First Class.

Now, is not this good news for you, Ladies? When there is no room for you in the tram cars, no hack victoria on the stands, and petrol with the Controller, cheer up, the West End Cinema is at your service—**at Half Rates.**

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Concluding Chapters

OF THE STIRRING RAILWAY SERIAL

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

Episodes 13-14-15.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a Comic

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Another Du Casse Film Success!

Enthusiastic Sunday Audiences!!

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10

Rolfe Photo-play in 6 thrilling Reels

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

How a girl rose from performer in a Western Mining Camp to prima donna; the strange bargain she made with a man, and how the magic influence helped her to keep it.

Featuring the famous star

ETHEL BARRYMORE.

Brilliant Acting and Scenery

A Really Memorable Film

also

"Pirate Haunts"

and the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show"

CREIGHTON HALE

—PATHE

"THE SEVEN PEARLS" featuring MOLLIE KING and CREIGHTON HALE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

PATHE GAZETTE AND WIFFLES.

MOLLY KING
PATHE' STAR

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

STOP PRESS.

OWING TO PUBLIC HOLIDAY KING'S BIRTHDAY

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE AT THE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

BY THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

AT 4-30. P M.

LADIES, CHILDREN & SERVANTS HALF PRICE.

USUAL PERFORMANCE

AT 6-30 P. M.

Commencing Sat. 8th June

A LASS of the LUNBERLAND

A sensational Chapter Play of the NORTH WOODS

AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is th t which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar.

G. W. M Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Mary Price 8 vol.	5	0
Bronze Statue 4 vol.	2	0
Soldier's Wife 2 vol.	1	4
Pope Joan in 3 vol.	1	12
Mary Stuart 2 vol.	1	4
May Middleton 2 vol.	1	8
Seamstress in 2 vol.	1	8
Agnes in 9 vol.	6	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 vols.	3	0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 vols.	12	0
Mysteries of London, In 13 vols.	7	0
Empress Eugenie's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Old London, in 3 vols.	2	4

Postage Extra in all cases.

Apply to: N. M. SWAMI & Co., No. 44, Nambuliar St., MADRAS.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but hamless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemist,

36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

JUST ARRIVED *A FEW COPIES OF*

JAPAN DIRECTORY FOR 1918.

The above is a publication of the Japan Gazette Co,, Ltd., and the 1918 edition will be fifty-first issue. The usefulness of the publication and the popularity which it enjoys may be gauged from the long life of the Directory. It gives you as nothing else than the names and addresses and description of every line of business men in Japan and following places. As only a limited number of copies are printed year after year just enough to meet the growing demand, intending purchasers are advised to send their orders early.

Shidzuoka,	Shimonoseki,
Kyoto,	Oska,
Nagoza,	Nagasaki,
Hokkaido,	Tokyo,
Kobe,	Yokohama &
Formosa,	other places.

Price of each copy is Rs. 16 including postage. *Address*:—

THE SHANMUGA VILASA BOOK DEPOT

25, Armenian Street, MADRAS.

4601

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.86 Unchgd.
June	
July	20.74+14
Aug.	19.90+15
Sept.	19.25+.7

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.26
May-June.	20.20 Unchgd.
June-July.	20.12

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, to Continent	3,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	43½ —¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	56½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 29th.

4½% 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% Bew	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.	
C. I. F. Sellers	80/0
,, Red Karachi Value do. do.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81/0
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value	79/6
Tone:—Inactive.	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Paid Sellers	77/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Value	76/9
,, 62lbs. Quoted	77/0
,, 63lbs Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Quoted	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	19
Tone:—Inactive.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/2½
Tone.—Steadier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 1.

Owing to better advices from Home the tone for the local market this morning was steadier, the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July being Rs. 655. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs.657, advanced to Rs. 662 and dropped to Rs. 655, later on recovering to Rs. 658. and remaining at and about Rs. 657/58 for some time. At Colaba further fluctuations occurred and closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton has been steadier though the enquiry has been small and chiefly for stapled styles.

The market will be closed on Monday for His Majesty The King Emperor's Birthday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Boo,' roach	July	Rs	659
Fe i Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	,,	685
Gnd M. G. Coompta	,,	,,	690
,, Westerns	,,	,,	675

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st May 1918.

Cotton	2,287 bales.
Wheat	25,068 cwts.
Linseed	3,610 ,,
Rape, &c.	253 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	130 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	754 ,,
Rice	26,354 ,,
Myrabollams	293 ,,
Cottonseed	239 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	16,013 ,,
Jowar	388 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	11,591 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

PAULINS TO GUARD AGAINST MONSOON

Large stock of assorted sizes Waterproof Paulins available for immediate delivery, complete with eyelets, &c.,

at Rs. 3 per square yard.

Apply:

E. K. PALIA & Co.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 1st 1918.—5 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	82 0 0	7 7 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-36	81 8 0	7 5 6
,, Karachi Bansi	81 8 0	7 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 5 0	7 11 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
,, Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 50-50	84 0 0	-- --
,, Black	81 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	-- --
Mowraseed	4 12 0	5 -- 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 3 0
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 10 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 8 0	
Linseed May	9 2 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 1st 1918

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No. 10	14—8
Simplex No. 10	14—8
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Houses No. 6½	13—1

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	302½
Japan	142½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-3.
Sovereign Rs. 19-3.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 203½.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was opened for one hour in the morning, hence a comparatively limited business was put through. The market opened quiet but recovered, and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,875, Swadeshi 2,022-8, Swan 647-8, Simplex 782-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 582-8, New Greats 357-8, Morarji 2,950, M. Petit 2,275, Madhowji 2,295, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,462-8, Kasturchand 1,230, Ind. Malwa 332-8. Ind. Bleeching 160. Finlay 505. Fazulbhoy 790, David 555, Currimbhoy 372-8, Crescent 243-12, Century 445, Nagpur 2,460, Bombay United 900, Bombay Dyeing 1,310, Advance 1,270, Katni ordy. 240, Tata ordy. 246-4 Tata Oid defd. 1,165, Tata new defd. 370 prem., Tata New ordy. 97-8 prem., Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 680, Bombay Tramway 360, Tata Hydro. 1,220 x.d.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,875, Swadeshi 2,020, Swan 645, Simplex 782-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 582-8, New Greats 352-8, Morarji 3,000, M. Petit 2,200, Madhowji 2,295, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,465, Kasturchand 1,240, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind. Bleeching 160, Finlay 510, Fazulbhoy 787-8, David 550, Currimbhoy 372-8, Crescent 242-8, Century 445, Nagpur 2,460, Bombay United 900, Bombay Dyeing 1,310, Advance 1,275, Katni ordy. 245, Katni defd. 1,200, Tata ordy. 245, Tata Old defd. 1,165, Tata New ordy. 90, prem., Tata New defd. 370 prem., Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 685, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro. 1,220 x.d.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Prices for jute shares showed a decline and very little business was reported. Coal shares and miscellaneous were practically neglected. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 15-8.

Jute:—Budge Budge (pref.) 114-8, Clive (ord) 275, Howrah (ord) 41-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 619 small lot, Kanknarrah (ord) 715, Kelvin (ord) 754, New Central (ord) 720, Northbrook (ord) 53.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-4, Behar Oil 45-8 small lot, Carew and Co. 105, Surma Valley Saw Mills 24-8, Titaghur Paper (ord) 335.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 31st May 1918:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
,, Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,00 000
Fixed Deposits, Current Account, &c.	3,88,11,000
Sundries	14,13 000
	4,10,24,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	84,62,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,48,70,000
Bills Discounted	33,66,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	15 000
Sundries	10,24 000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, &c.	1,35,46,000
	4,10,14,000

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 1st

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	713-0
Total up-to-date	27,78,261 4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties Special King's Birthday Performance, at 4-30 p.m.

King's Birthday, Public Holiday, Banks closed.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, Killicks Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Intermediate Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hlal, 11 a.m.

Mails for East African Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	Bombay. Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

THE MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce will remain closed to-day on account his Majesty's Birthday.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will deliever a public lecture in Hindi on "Social Work in Champaran," to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Improvement Trust Office. The meeting is open to the public.

CATHOLIC RECRUITING MEETING.

A meeting of the Catholic Recruiting Committee will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of St. Theresa's School, Girgaum. All Catholics are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At the general meeting of shareholders of this company held in Tokyo on the 30th ultimo, a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ended the 31st March, 1918.

INDIAN CASUALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 31.

Following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 667, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—R.F.A., Lt. H. Sacre. Army Service Corps, Lt. L. J. Man.

DO YOUR BIT!!

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's Bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

AT No. 1 CRAWFORD MARKET.

We have just received a large and fine stock of 1918 season waterproof coats for sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison. Give us one fair trial and see!

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hassonally

Shop No. 1, Arcade,

Foot path, Crawford Market,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

RECOGNITION OF EXAMINATIONS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the 20th instant, Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson will move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

(i) That the following Chapter be added at the end of the General Regulations of the University:—

XXI.—Recognition of Examinations of other Universities.

158. The Matriculation Examinations of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab and the Entrance Examination of the Mysore University will be deemed equivalent to Matriculation at this University, provided the candidate has completed sixteen years of age on or before the 1st of August next following any of these Examinations which he has passed and provided also he has passed at such Examination in a Classical Language and Science.

159. The Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science Examinations of other Indian Universities will be accepted as equivalent to the corresponding Examinations of this University in the case only of those Universities which reciprocate with this University in this respect. Where such reciprocation does not exist, the Intermediate Arts Examination will be deemed equivalent to the First Year Certificate Examination of an Arts College affiliated to this University and will qualify for admission to the Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, Intermediate Commerce, Intermediate Agriculture, First Engineering and Preliminary Scientific Examination Classes of this University and the Intermediate Science Examination will be deemed to qualify for admission to the Intermediate Science Classes of this University.

A student passing the Intermediate Arts Examination of a University reciprocating with this University may join the Intermediate Science Class of this University.

160. The First Year Examination of the Mysore University will be deemed equivalent to the First Year Certificate Examination of an Arts College affiliated to this University.'

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in May 1918:—Advani, Utamchand Vadhumal; Ayyar, Sivaramakrishna; Barejia, Karsanji Trihhovandas; Bhat, Nanalal Maganlal; Bhat, Prabhulal Devshanker; Bhatia, Dhanraj Jhamrai; Bichu, Ramchandra Hari; Dadrawala, Hormasji Ardeshir; Danak, Trambaklal Narottam; Dighe, Govindrao Bapuji; Dube, Subhadrabai; Hiranandani, Rewachand Hardasmal; H. Shunker Rao; Hodiwala, Phirozshah Kawasji; Jyotishchandra Mukerji; Kapadia, Shapurshah Sorabshah; Khabya, Mohanlal Bhimraj; Manuel, Pitchai; Mathure, Bhalkrishna Vaman; Mirza, Dara Ratanji; Nawathe, Ganjanan Dhonddev; Palnitkar, Narhar Bhalchandra; Patharkar, Vishnu Ganesh; Purohit, Bhanushanker Umaiyashanker; Purshotamaan, Peter; Samuel, Mary Jane; Shukla, Ishwarlal Prabhulal; Siddhaye, Mahadev Vishwanath; S. Raghavendrarao; Tiwari, Vishwanath Prasad; Vishampayan, Vishnu Ganesh; Vincent. Amelia Lucy; Vora, Amritalal Pitambardas and Raja, Kanji Jairaj.

FIRST L.C.P.S.

The following candidates have passed the First L.C.P.S. Examination held in April 1918:—Billimoria, Framroz Bamanji; Deshmukh, Gopal Lakshman; Nadicarianda, Carriappa Appeyya; Vellam, Chetti Jayagopal Rao; and Dholakia, Krishnashanker Girjashanker.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following is a statement of the accounts of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund as at 31st May, 1918:—

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash Rs. 56,39,186-15-11; Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account Lady Hardinge War Hospital Rs. 30,000; Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account American Mission Hospital, Basra Rs. 5,076; Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 6,000; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 Rs. 11,000; Rs. 17,600; Interest received Rs. 3,44,064-12-2; total Rs. 60,35,927-12-1.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief etc.

St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot Rs. 5,000; Belgian Relief Fund Rs 67,846-11; Serbian Red Cross Fund Rs. 22,559-1-6; Montenegrin Red Cross Fund Rs. 17,037-4-2; Royal Army Temperance Association Rs. 6,500; Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospital and Convalescent Depots etc.) Rs. 5,43,466-15-4; Red Cross War Fund Rs. 74,418-9-9; Blue Cross Fund Rs. 5,000; Soldiers Guild Kirkee Rs. 12,000; St. John's and British Red Cross Associations Rs. 75,000; Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Assoications Rs. 2,000; St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London Rs. 15,000; King George's Fund for Sailors Rs. 14,091-12-10; Disabled Officers' (Naval and Military) Fund Rs. 7,045-15; for improving the amenities of the Troops Rs. 30,000; Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee Rs. 1,20,000; Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund Rs. 2,70,800; Poona Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 1,550; Sind Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 10,000; Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika Rs. 73,847-3-11; for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs Rs. 10,000; Fund for Destitute Belgian Children Rs. 29,709-13-10; for relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Divn. Rs. 15,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia Rs. 3,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur Dist. Rs. 5,000; for relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District Rs. 5,000; Commandant Military Depot Deolali Rs. 1,000; East Indies Station Naval Fund Rs. 17,000; Willingdon Club for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Poona Rs. 10,000; Men's Club of Amara Rs. 3,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden Rs. 5,000; Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre Rs. 29,481-12-3; Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers Rs. 50,000; Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum Rs. 10,000; for the building of an active Service Recreation Hut for Troops Rs 15,000; Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali Rs. 40,000; Payments for comforts etc. to Troops (through Women's Branch) Rs. 4,000; Allowances etc. paid to meet appeals for assistance Rs. 59,564-12-3; St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun Rs. 6,000; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital, and Byculla Club Hospital Rs. 15,06,344-14-6; Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona Rs. 30,000; Grant towards the electric installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona Rs. 10,000; Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital Rs. 1,600; Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars Rs. 1,43,711-5-5; Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing, and circulating the Committee's Reports etc.) Rs. 18,924-1-2; total Rs. 34,01,500-4-11; Balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 31-5-1918 Rs. 1,23,952-7-2; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay Rs. 6,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund) Rs. 15,00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost) Rs. 3,92,875, Rs. 26,34,427-7-2; total Rs. 60,35,927-12-1.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Bombay, Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

DHAR STATE WAR LOTTERY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be thankful if you would kindly extend the hospitality of your valued paper for a little space in its columns for the publication of these few lines for the information of the public interested in the results of the Dhar State War Fete Lottery. It is a matter of regret that owing to the unavoidable circumstances there has been some delay in the distribution of prizes to be given in War Bonds and Cash Certificates and as the prize winners are not aware of our difficulties they have naturally grown anxious on that account. But we can assure them that the delay was due to safeguard their own interests. According to the standing rules of the Postal Department no Cash Certificates can be obtained without going into the formalities of the submission of application forms signed by the individuals who wish to have Cash Certificates issued in their names. As in this case the prize winners are living all over India and out of it, it was not possible to obtain applications signed by the individuals concerned. So there were two alternatives open to us: (1) To purchase the certificates in the name of the Darbar and then get them transferred, (2) to send a list of such prize winners in whose name the Cash Certificates are to be issued with an application signed by the Dewan and then to obtain the specimen signatures or thumb impressions of the prize winners at the time of their disposal. The first course, though easy, had its own defect as the holders of these Cash Certificates would have found great difficulty at the time of cashing them, morever the rule limiting the amount of Cash Certificates to any single individual to Rs. 7,500 came in our way of purchasing a large number of Cash Certificates. Hence the second method has been adopted in the interest of the prize winners. To settle all these preliminaries some time has naturally elapsed as special arrangements had to be made by the Postal Department. Now that by the courtesy of the Postal Department arrangements have been arrived at it is requested that the prize winners will kindly send their tickets with their specimen signatures or thumb impressions to the Honorary Secretary who is now distributing the prizes.

2. For big prizes over Rs. 7,500 (now Rs. 10,000) two names are required in whose names Cash Certificates are to be issued.

3. As the whole undertaking was to help the War Loan no prizes except the Rs. 3 ones can be given in cash. And the prize winners are informed not to keep on insisting on the Committee to pay these prizes in cash.

4. Those prize winners who have sent their tickets through the Agents from whom they purchased them, are informed that the amount of prizes won by those tickets (either in cash or in Cash Certificates as the case may be) are being sent to those Agents, to whom they should now apply for payment.

5. We may also inform the prize winners that we cannot arrange to issue the Cash Certificates in the name of any confederacy; they will be issued in the name of the persons in whose names these tickets stand in our books. Questions of shares and other points they must mutually settle.

6. The public may be assured that their money is safe and that they would get their prizes in due course. They may not get replies to their letters, which is not always possible as they are received by hundreds daily, but they will surely get their prizes in time provided they send us their tickets.

—Yours, etc.,

DEWAN,
Dhar State,
Honorary Secretary, War Fete Committee.
Dhar, C. I., May 30.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The following is the programme of the Second Bombay Educational Conference to be held at Poona:—

6th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.—Opening remarks of the President of the Shiksha Vichara Mandala; Formal election of the President; Presidential address.

6th June 1918—3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

7th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.—Subjects Committee meets.

7th June 1918—3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

8th June 1918—8a.m. to 10-30 a.m.—Sittings of the Conference for passing resolutions.

8th June 1918—3 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Reading of papers

9th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.—Sittings of the Conference.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of Ganu Laxman, a "mali," who was knocked down by a carriage belonging to Mr. Mahomed Hussum Ismail Ghotani near Curry Road Bridge on the night of Saturday last.

It was stated that the deceased was going to the station—Lower Parel—with some luggage to see some of his friends off, when a gharry driver by one Musa Hussen came from behind, and knocked him down. The deceased was walking on the road, near the left hand side of the footpath. It was stated that the driver smelt of liquor, and his eyes were red. The carriage was going very fast dangerously fast, as one man deposed. But the driver alleged that the carriage was going at the ordinary pace.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been knocked down by a horse carriage near Curry Road Bridge. There was evidence that the driver was under the influence of liquor, but the jury were of the opinion that the was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased in walking in the roadway at night, instead of using one of the existing wide and unobstructed footpaths.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

OPENS TO-DAY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

The Loan officially opens to-day, the 3rd June, which is a public holiday. It has, however, been arranged that the office of the Accountant-General, the Bank of Bombay and certain District Treasuries will remain open.

It is thought that the King-Emperor's birthday will be considered a most auspicious and peculiarly appropriate occasion for citizens to give practical proof of their anxiety to assist the Empire.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY BRITISH BILLS.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Government of India announce that after the closure of the main section of the Second Indian War Loan on the 14th September 1918, they will be prepared to accept as further subscription to the loan at a rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee British treasury bills tendered in England under a discount of 3½ per cent. to an amount not exceeding the previous cash subscription of the tenderer in India, provided that the Treasury Bills are accompanied by a certificate that they were the property of the person in whose name the paper is held prior to the 10th May 1918.

Applications for the tender of British Treasury Bills in England as aforesaid will be received by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, the Accountant-General at Bombay and the Accountant-General at Madras, between the 16th September 1918, and the 12th October, 1918 inclusive. The applicant should state the amount and series of War Bonds purchased, the name of the Government Office or Bank, from which they were purchased and the numbers of the promissory notes or stock certificate issued to him. After the facts stated in the application have been verified, the Controller of Currency will inform the Secretary of State for India that Treasury Bills may be received on behalf of the applicant up to a named amount and intimation will be simultaneously sent to the applicant

The applicant should then arrange with his representative in England for the tender of the Treasury Bills to the Secretary of State, along with a certificate of ownership of the Bills prior to the 10th May, 1918. The Bills should be tendered before the 31st October, 1918. On receipt of telegraphic intimation from the Secretary of State regarding the tender of the Treasury Bills, the Controller of Currency will communicate with the applicant informing him of the discounted value of his Treasury Bills at 1s. 6d. the rupee and of the further amount in cash payable by him to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100. On payment of this amount, which should be supported by a receipt from a Presidency Bank or Government Treasury, the Controller of Currency will arrange for the issue of a scrip bearing interest from the 15th March, 1919, advance interest from the date of tender of the Treasury Bills in England up to the 14th March 1919 being paid at the time of issue of the scrip.

POST OFFICES TO REMAIN OPEN TO-DAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Every post office throughout India transacting savings bank work will remain open on the King's Birthday, June 3rd, to undertake the Loan and Cash Certificate transactions.

MAHARAO OF KOTAH'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Maharao of Kotah has generously offered to Her Majesty the Queen of recollection of Her Majesty's visit to Kotah and on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday one lakh of rupees for war purposes. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the gift.

The Raja of Cochin offered one lakh of rupees for war purposes which has been gratefully accepted.

RS. 500 FOR WAR LOAN POSTER.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT OFFERS A PRIZE

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

The Government of Bombay offer a Prize of Rs. 50 for the most suitable design for a pictorial poster advertizing the War Loan, 1918. Designs should be sent to the Under Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before the 22nd June 1918. At it is intended that the poster should be published in the several vernaculars of the Presidency, the letter press of the designs may be in English or any vernacular, but must be readily adaptable for translation into other vernaculars. The design for which the prize is awarded will become the property of Government.

It has been definitely decided to hold the next annual general meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India in Madras on the 19th August and following days.

Mr. N. E. Majoribanks, I.C.S., on relief as Acting Secretary to Government took charge of the office of Collector of Madras on Friday from Mr. Mahomed Azizuddin Hussain, who has been appointed to act as fourth member of the Board of Revenue and to be Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey Land Records and Agriculture, vice Mr. L. E. Buckley who is now on leave.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA'S INSTALMENT SCHEME TO SUBSCRIBE THE WAR BONDS.

1. The Central Bank of India, Limited, will sell to the public 5½% War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 at the advertised issue rates, *viz*:—

5½% free of Income-tax War Bonds repayable—

1921, 1923, 1925, 1928 at par, *i. e.*, Rs. 100/- per cent.

2. Applicants for the Bonds can pay the amount in ONE SUM or in such sums as may be convenient to them from time to time, provided the sum of Rs. 10/- for the Bond of every Rs. 100/- applied for, is paid with the application.

3. The balance of the purchase money of the Bond is payable in instalments of not less than Rs. 5/- for every Rs. 100/- applied for, provided the full amount due is paid on or before the 31st December 1919.

4. On all part payments received by the Bank, interest will be allowed at 5½% per annum.

5. The Bonds will be delivered on full payment.

6. If any party who has purchased the Bonds through the Bank, desire to sell them before he has paid the full amount, the Bank will do so on his account at market rate without charging any commission and will hand over the proceeds after deducting the amount due by the party to the Bank.

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MR. GANDHI'S GOSPEL OF FEARLESSNESS.

SCENES IN A KAIRA VILLAGE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, May 30.

The agriculturists are fighting the holy crusade of truth with great equanimity and tranquillity of mind. The tough fight that the cultivators are putting up here has brought to light the real relation between the *ryots* and the officials. The officials have seen the limit of their powers. They were under the illusion till now that their power over the people was unlimited. They had thought that they could act with them in any manner they pleased. This illusion has been removed. Had this disillusionment come sooner there would have been no occasion for this struggle at all. But unfortunately it had not come in time; and the people were forced to wage this peaceful fight. They did it without any hesitation and they are tasting its fruits now. The sight of officials does not make them tremble nor does the appearence of any *burra sahab* in their village make them shaky and nervous. There was a time when they feared to approach their Mamlatdar and their Assistant and Deputy Collectors, but that is all gone now. They now boldly but respectfully go to the officers and place before them their legitimate grievances. The officers have also learnt now to respect them and attend to what they have to say. Of course, the officers feel that they are removed from their Olympic heights to the dusty ground. But that is the legitimate place for them and I am sure this will keep their relations with the *ryots* very cordial.

Mr. Gandhi at Khandhali.

On the 27th, the Mahatmaji in company with Messrs. V. J. Patel and I. K. Yajnik paid his first visit to Khandhali, a village in Matar Taluka, after his return from Motihari. The agriculturists of Khandhali have presented a united front in not paying the assessment and almost all of them have signed the declaration. The Mahatmaji was given a very enthusiastic welcome by the large gathering that was held there.

Mahatma Gandhi in his address said that the men and women of Khandhali had shown great pluck and courage. But, he continued, "just as when a river is overflooded we are not able to use the overflowing water and just as it flows away to the sea in vain, so some of your boldness and courage is also wasted away. When a Government official went to attach her property a woman let loose her buffalo. She has committed a blunder in so-doing, so also the Government officer who struck her with his umbrella. But remember that you must not commit such blunders. A true *Satyagrahi* cannot do so."

Then he explained briefly the significance of Satyagraha. He said that the first thing to do in any struggle of Satyagraha is to stick to truth. If we make a very subtle definition of truth, it includes many things. But because our definition of truth is rather narrow we are compelled to add a little to it. In this struggle we are not to oppose anybody, we are not to abuse anybody. If the opponent abuses us, we have to tolerate it. If he gives a blow to us with a stick, we have to bear it without giving a blow in return.

'Always stick to Truth."

Secondly, a Satyagrahi has to be fearless. He has only to perform his duty. You know that so long as we stick to truth, we remain absolutely free from fear. You will always get protection if your dealings will be straightforward. When we are in the wrong, we feel very nervous about us. Those gentlemen who have committed the crime have run away from the village. [The reader may note that the reference is to certain gentlemen of Khandhali, who had let loose certain attached buffaloes from the *Chora* and had run away from the village.] But you have not to run away in the struggle of Satyagraha. Always stick to truth; never be mischievous. A Satyagrahi will always welcome imprisonment or a warrant, if he has committed a crime. Even if he had not committed it, he should welcome it. What, if it is not committed and yet it be proved in Court? The Government has authority over this body, not over the soul. A soul can be conquered through love. A Satyagrahi understands this and, therefore, whether he has committed a crime or not, he remains fearless. The gentleman who has removed the cattle unlawfully, will, I hope admit his mistake and boldly say that he would undergo any punishment that may be ordered for him. Only thus shall you be elevated."

Correct Attitude towards officials.

Proceeding, he said: "It is no theft if we do not allow our goods to go into the hands of Government officers. So long as it has not fallen into their hands, you can take it to another village, you can bury it, you can remove your cattle and take them anywhere you like. But no sooner are they attached, either by a horde of Government officials or by any one of them, we should not even touch them. We are not going to help Government in attachments, we do not protect our cattle for them, but as soon as any Government officer attaches our buffalo we have no right to take it back. Brothers and sisters, I appeal to you to act accordingly. It is not our business to speak insolently towards officers or to let loose our cattle when they come to us.

Continuing, he said: "The Collector told me that the ryots are very gracefully acting in the struggle, but such tricks as are played by some Khandhali people mar the beauty of the struggle. I beg of you not to do so again. Real bravery lies in receiving rather than in giving blows. Yesterday, I was reading my Gita. Therein I saw that one of the characteristics of a *Khastriya* was "Apalayanam." It means that in face of danger a Khastriya does not fall back, but, on the contrary, sticks to his post. If our Government will not fight with the Germans as it does now, if our soldiers go and stand before them weaponless and will not use explosives and say, "We will die of your blows," then I am sure our Government will win the war at once. But such an action requires "sanskar"; and India possesses most of it. The vegetables that grow in India will not grow properly in England. The seeds of "sanskar" will flourish in India. Pure bravery lies in the power of endurance. It is real Satyagraha. It is mean to run away in face of danger."

A Call to Repentance.

Then he appealed to the gentlemen who had committed the crime to admit it and to undergo the punishment that law may inflict on him. He then asked the ryots to act cautiously but courageously and requested them to be hospitable towards Government officers. Finally he said that they had already attained success in their struggle, and congratulated them on their great pluck and courage.

When Mr. Gandhi finished his speech, the culprits who had absconded and who were present in the meeting appeared before Mr. Gandhi and made a clean breast by confessing everything and expressed their willingness to submit to law without any hesitation. The cattle that were removed from the "chora" were also handed over to the police before the Mahatmaji left the village.

Campaign of attachments.

Attachments are being carried on with full force. But the brave agriculturists are firm in their resolve. I, herewith, append a list of further attachments:—

Nayka.—Pagi Chatur Jesa, a buffalo; Gor Chunilal Bakore, a buffalo; Valand Natha Bhudar, a buffalo; Patel Shiva Bhaiji, a cow and its young one; Patel Chhagan Shamal, majus; Bhat Motilal Dhaneshwar, a buffalo, two young ones and silver anklets and a golden arm band; Pagi Nathu Kuber, a buffalo; Pandya Shivlal Haribhai, a buffalo; Parmar Nathu Jesang, a buffalo; Pagi Sagal Raiji, a young one; Pag Khoda Bhaiji, a buffalo; Pagi Chatur Gaga, a buffalo; Pagi Deva Ranchhod, a buffalo; Pagi Bhaiji Ghela, a buffalo; Pagi Fula Galu, a buffalo; Pagi Puna Deva, a buffalo; Pagi Chhagan Samal, 2 buffaloes; Pagi Foola Ramboo, a buffalo; Pagi Dhulo Zalu, a buffalo; Pagi Kalu Daji, a buffalo; Pagi Lakha Leru, a buffalo; Pagi Natha Leru, a buffalo.

Ode.—Babarbhai Bhawanidas, a cot, a kathrot, a brass jar; Purshottam Vallabhbhai, 2 brass vessels; Bhulabhai Khusalbhai, a buffalo; Vallabhbhai Dhoribhai, buffalo; Rambhai Naranji, brass vessels; Chhotabhai Nabhai, a buffalo; Mangalbhai Shankerbhai, a small brass jar, 2 lotas; Gopalbhai Kalidas, a buffalo; Bhikhabhai Jinabhai, a buffalo; Chhotabhai Ambelal, a buffalo; Motibhai Bhikhabhai, a buffalo; Vallabhbhai Mathurbhai, a buffalo; Khusalbhai Nathji, a buffalo; Pujabhai Lalji, a buffalo; Bhulabhai Mathurbhai, a buffalo; Bai Lalu, widow of Pakabhai Ranchhod, a buffalo; Mangalbhai Shankerbhai, a buffalo; Purshottam Vallabhji, a buffalo.

Over and above these several other attachments were made in this village.

Vadod.—Two donkeys attached; Ganpatram Kelvalram, a copper jar; Shankerbhai Ranchhodbhai, a tapelu and a copper kathrot; Pashabhai Manbhai, a copper jar; Kumbar Deva Talsi, an ass; Dabhai Jesang, a copper jar; Bai Jiva, widow of Dewai Kabhai, a copper jar; Kumbhar Narsinh Gopal, five thousand tiles; Jivabhai Pathabhai Garashia, a copper jar; Khoda Jiva Kumbhar, an ass; Govindbhai Lakhabhai, a copper jar.

Sandeshar.—Ranchhodbhai Dadabhai, a kathrot, a copper jar, brass lotas; Prabhudas Garbad, two young ones of buffalo; Oatam Vallabh, swing board; Jibhai Ichhabhai, a hukka; Bhikhabhai Veharibhai, a bucket, a copper jar, a brass pavali, an iron kathiyu, two cheniyas and Asha Narottam, a brass dish and a brass lota.

GUJARAT NOTES.

FORCED LABOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

May 30.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has at last opened a shop to supply salt at the rate of a rupee per maund, although the conditions imposed are unduly inquisitorial. Thus, no individual will be allowed more than five pounds of salt at a time in a week and his name shall be entered every time he makes a purchase. Why the Municipality has hitherto failed to open a grain shop for the poor is not very clear or excusable, for its activities in other directions have not yet materialised in the improvement in the condition either of roads or of water supply.

Mr. Gandhi appealed to.

A representative meeting was held at Gamdi in the Dashkroi taluka on May 23rd when Mr. Kalidas Zaveri discoursed on forced labour and showed how it was incompatible with self-respect and how Swarajya was the only alternative to put a stop to such exactions. Mr. Hariprasad Mehta was the next speaker who traced the successive stages in the evolution of Swarajya in other countries, adding how in India the general illiteracy, agricultural indebtedness and the combination of the executive and judicial functions in a single official could be remedied by the popularization of representative institutions as outlined in the Congress-League scheme. It was decided at the meeting to approach Mr. M. K. Gandhi in order that he might request Mr. Chatfield to demand an explanation from the Assistant Collector who had deprived the headmen of Gamdi and Devdi of their posts, because the latter declined to provide bullock carts on demand. Nothing short of an independent commission of inquiry will free the cultivators from the haunting incubus of forced labour.

National College at Ahmedabad.

The idea of national education has evidently made progress in Ahmedabad, for the donations received by the organising Secretary of the Ahmedabad National College are gratifying, indeed. The latest return issued on May 23rd shows that the aid received from the Mill Stores Merchants amounts to Rs. 2,300 in round numbers. It is hoped that other philanthropists will not delay their donations any longer.

PRESIDENT OF SPECIAL CONGRESS.

RAJA SAHEB OF MAHMUDABAD'S STRONG CLAIM.

(Associated Press.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In connection with the election of the president for the coming special session of the Indian National Congress to consider the Secretary of State's Reform Scheme, the "Leader" makes out a strong case in favour of the Raja of Mahmudabad and says, the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad as a Musalman and a Talukdar, as president of the All India Moslem League, and of the British Indian Association of Oudh, as Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, as a patriotic Congressman who holds advanced opinion on public questions of the day, as a man of sound judgment and generous benefactor of the community, the Raja Saheb holds almost unique position in the public life of the country and it will be a distinct advantage if he will be elected as spokesman of the national aspirations at this important juncture. It is in this view and not that any individual should be honoured, the selection of president should be made, and when the question is viewed in this light we have little doubt about the decision of thoughtful Congressmen.

SACHIN STATE

NAWAB SAHEB'S LOYAL OFFER.

(From a Correspondent.)

DUMAS, May 31.

We are glad to report that Captain H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin who was laid up with a stroke of paralysis about two months ago is now making rapid recovery. He has been under the treatment of Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., at Poona and it is hoped that he will shortly be sufficiently recovered to return to his State.

The Nawab Saheb has offered to H. E. the Viceroy, through H. E. the Governor of Bombay an annual amount of Rs. 25,000, as contribution from his State for the duration of the War or for at least a period of 5 years to the "National War Fund." The Governor has been pleased to accept this offer.

The Nawabzadas are at present up at Panchgani where they are attending the Convent School.

There are a large number of visitors at Dumas but due to the unfortunate absence of the Nawab Saheb the place is not as attractive as usual.

GODHRA NEWS.

AN ARREST UNDER THE DEFENCE ACT

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, May 30.

A primary school for the benefit of children of Bhangis (scavengers) in Godhra has been opened as a result of the conference of Depressed Classes held last November under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Gandhi. About 50 children attend the school, half of them walking every day over a mile to attend it. A high-class Hindu teacher teaches them, and a second teacher will soon be joining. The children were taken on an excursion party yesterday.

Mr. Ismail Ali Saherwala has been elected as President of the Municipality in place of the Assistant Collector, who was a nominated President. This is the first time that the right of electing a non-official President is given to the Municipality and Mr. Saherwala, a respectable timber merchant, was elected by 8 votes against 5.

On account of the scarcity of kerosine all the street-lighting in this town has been stopped for the last 15 days; and it is said that we will have to go without lights for a long time to come; not a single light out of about 500 in the town is lighted. It is hoped that important junctions of roads will at least be lighted.

A tea shop-keeper by name Dayabhai Ooka has been arrested to-day under the Defence of India Act. He is alleged to have interfered with some persons recruited for War Service who came to his shop for refreshments, in the course of ordinary conversation.

CABLE ITEMS.

A "Pioneer" special cable dated London, 29th May says:—The German attack is being made on a wide front with strong drives at certain points. They are using every known machinery and varying their methods. The usual amount of ground has been gained incidental to the beginning of a push. The loss of positions is inevitable and is arranged for. The Allies have plenty of good lines to fall back on and have again succeeded in making the enemy deploy his masses to the slaughter. It is obvious that Mackensen's tactics are being followed of a wide advance with heavy columns pushed forward at each point that scems the weakest. At this game he has once been caught out by a feint. The Allies are fighting with wonderful power backed by a super artillery and air service.

Reports are still current that von Hindenburg is dead but the truth seems that his illness has intervened to remove him from the field. Whether he is removed to make way for Mackensen or not is uncertain, but some scapegoat is said to be found for the first failure and the German statement is that von Hindenburg is resting from the strain.

Marshal Foch is leading his troops brilliantly. Great confidence in him is widely shown and the unity of command inspires confidence. At one point the enemy used 25 divisions. The brunt was borne by the English troops. No part of the line has been broken anywhere. The enemy threat is on Paris probably with the hope of drawing the French reserves and then attacking elsewhere. The enemy is not likely to succeed that way and so far has gained no knowledge in this fight.

FOOTWEAR WITHIN TEMPLE PRECINCTS.

BURMA GOVERNMENT ON BUDDHIST OBJECTIONS.

The Burma Government have issued a communiqué regarding the recent agitation of certain Burmese at a Conference styled All-Burma Buddhist Conference, at which were passed a number of resolutions condemning wearing by Europeans of boots and shoes within the precincts of pagodas. In the course of the communiqué it is stated the Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to accept the view which was put forward by some of the speakers at the meeting that the question under discussion was a purely religious one and that the resolutions passed were based solely on religious grounds. Such a view is entirely inconsistent with the facts that throughout the whole period since Lower Burma became a part of the British Empire the Burmese Buddhist community as a whole has never taken exception to the practise of Europeans wearing boots and shoes when visiting the precincts of the pagodas and that no protest against this practice has on religious grounds been raised during all that period by any authoritative member of the Buddhist heirarchy in any part of Burma. In these circumstances the resolutions of the meetings represent an innovation which is contrary to the practice sanctioned by long usage. The Government say that cannot countenance any attempt to carry into practice resolutions that were passed at the meeting and will proceed against any person who in his desire to give effect to these resolutions should be guilty of unlawful acts of force or intimidation.

The letter concludes by assuring the trustees of the pagodas of necessary support from local civil authorities and enjoins the Commissioner of Police to give the trustees of the Great Shwe Dagoon Pagoda any protection or assistance required for the preservation of order in the pagoda precincts.

GERMAN AIMS IN THE PACIFIC

EAST AND WEST ALIKE CONCERNED.

The Paris "Temps," in the course of an article explaining the issues at stake in the great battle, says:—

The German Empire, which no longer possesses any colonies, has kept a Secretary of State for the Colonies—Dr. Solf. This functionary employs his activities, which seem to be considerable, in convincing the public that Germany must regain all her oversea possessions and extend them to boot. He has been Governor of the Samoa Islands, and the problems of the Pacific particularly interest him. In December, 1917, the Imperial Administration quite unexpectedly discovered the need to nominate a Governor for German New Guinea, which has since 1914 been in the possession of the Australians. In January the German business houses which had formerly traded in the German islands of the Pacific held a meeting in Berlin, and congratulated Dr. Solf on his zeal. He replied by expressing the hope that on those islands "the German flag would soon float once again." A strong propaganda was set on foot to interest the German people in these distant problems; and thus, at the beginning of March, one of the members of the Colonial Institute of Hamburg, Herr Weymann, gave a lecture at Cologne in order to explain all the advantages that the colonies of the Pacific could bring to Germany. He did not use, only those strong arguments; "he emphasized," says the "Cologne Gazette," "the political importance that is presented by these German possessions, posted as they are on the eastern bank of the powerful colonial empire of England."

But is it only a question of threatening England? If Germany established in the Pacific centres of political action and naval bases, would she not threaten all the Powers which have rights in that great ocean? Would she not threaten the United States, who would have to defend Mexico from her intrigues and the Panama Canal from her *coup de main*? Would she not threaten Japan—although the colonists beyond the Rhine, who so strongly demand the complete restitution of the German colonies, refrain from mentioning the name of Tsing-tau for fear lest they should rouse the anxiety of the Japanese?

It has often seemed that the interests of the United States and those of Japan were in opposition in the Pacific; but if Germany were to succeed in winning the world-stake in the struggle that she has begun in Picardy, if she were to realize her dream of maritime and universal supremacy, would not the United States and Japan suddenly find themselves faced with a common danger?

Let the prospect of this danger inspire them with a common policy. Every consideration urges them to immediate action. The American soldiers, who are fighting on the Western front, will have their task made easier on the day when Japanese intervention troubles the Germans in the East. And Japan will have less sacrifices to make, if she intervenes at a time when the Germans have need of all their forces in the West.

The Japanese Prime Minister has just said, it appears, that the idea of German penetration does not frighten his country. It is not a question of being frightened; it is a question of calculating correctly.

STIRRING SCENE IN S. AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

OPPOSITION TO MESSAGE TO SIR D. HAIG.

One of the dullest Parliamentary Sessions on record was transformed this (March 28) afternoon into a scene tense with human passion and deeply stirred by the interplay of conflicting emotions raised by the discussion of General Botha's resolution congratulating Sir Douglas Haig and the Allied Armies, says the Cape Town correspondent of "The Times."

When the Prime Minister moved it as an unopposed motion yesterday, Mr. Hertzog, the Nationalist Leader, was absent, but one of his understudies objected. This afternoon General Botha moved the resolution, and Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, seconded it in an admirably attuned speech, in which he referred to General Botha as "one of the most distinguished and chivalrous of men who ever bore arms."

Then Mr. Hertzog rose. In cooler tones than usual he immediately intimated that the Nationalists could not support such a resolution. The House listened quietly while he expressed his appreciation of the valour of the armies on both sides and his agreement with the aspirations for a permanent peace. But when he declared that it was utterly impossible to sympathize with a fervent prayer for the victory of the armies of Great Britain, a murmur of suppressed indignation ran round all the benches, except those of the Nationalists. The temperature only rose as Mr. Hertzog explained that such a resolution committed them to support an Empire built on conquest and aiming at expansion.

Mr. Merriman, South African Party, followed, and in a speech which recalled his best days expressed mingled surprise and pain that a friend whom, despite political differences, he had always regarded as endowed with a "nice sense of honour and chivalry", should adopt an attitude calculated to discourage the South Africans, who were winning world-wide tributes by their heroism, and to encourage the armies of the enemy. He reminded Mr. Hertzog that only a few years ago he had held office as a Minister of the Crown, and in impassioned accents denounced the obsession by "little miserable squabbles and petty ambitions" which now led him to ignore the tremendous issues at stake, and to take up a position which was sure to be turned to account by the enemy.

Mr. Merriman's speech was brief, but movingly eloquent, and the Nationalists were stung to the quick, as the bitterness of their subsequent speeches showed. The course of the debate was marked by several heated altercations between the Speaker and the occupants of the Nationalist benches. The general opinion is that Mr. Hertzog has overshot the mark, and that to-day's exhibition will tend to accelerate the reaction against the Natonalist propaganda which had already begun.

After General Botha had replied, and a division had been taken, in which the Nationalists alone voted in the negative, a dramatic incident occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel Henwood, a Natal member, stepped out into the middle of the floor and called "The King!" Thereupon the whole House and the galleries, with the exception of the Nationalists, rose and sang "God Save the King" with enthusiasm. This was the first time that the National Anthem had been sung in Parliament, and the scene was a most memorable one.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

A HELPLESS SPECTATOR.

The news of the great attacks by large masses of German troops on the British Front in France, which is the long-expected outcome of Russia's defection, is naturally followed here with intense interest, says the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times," for the fate of Russia herself, now that she is a helpless spectator instead of an active participant, is more than ever dependent upon the final result.

At first the accounts were mostly of German origin and presented a very dark outlook for the chances of Anglo-French resistance; but fortunately to-day details from London and Paris make it clear that the German onslaught has been weakened, and that the enemy has not broken through the main lines of the British position.

Judging from personal conversation on the subject rather than from a perusal of the newspapers, it is certain that all intelligent and educated Russians who are not associated in any way with the schemes of Bolshevist communism are full of remorse for the desertion which has undoubtedly brought on this intensification of the German offensive against their Allies in the West. Many of them openly acknowledge this fact with deep disgust.

As regards the Russian Press, the "Dielo Naroda" says:—

The destiny of Russia, as well as the fate of England and France, is being decided in the great battles near Peronne. There, where two peoples have just met breast to breast for mutual extermination, where the fiery elements of destruction roar and the spectre of death hovers above the head of every fighter, in the midst of that sea of carnage, is being settled the question whether or not Russia is to be a politically free and an economically independent State. The Russian Revolution has proved powerless to extinguish the flames of the world-war; by its mistakes and crimes it has only drawn still tighter the noose in which tormented humanity is struggling. It has only postponed indefinitely the general *dénouement*, and now, when the last act of the world tragedy is beginning and the fate of all parties in the struggle is about to be decided, we are obliged to stand by and look on as mere impotent observers, mere silent witnesses of the gigantic contest.

But in this colossal battle of the strong the weakling is not left alone. Lenin's respite is illusion. The Germans have just reminded us of this with cruel unceremoniousness. They demand fulfilment of the conditions of peace and are not disposed to let us profit by it in order to take a rest.

The "Novy Viek" remarks:—

A telegram sent to the Russian Soviet Government by State Secretary von Kühlmann gives a good idea of the exacting nature of German requirements with regard to the fulfilment of the peace conditions. The peace of Brest was concluded with the Bolshevists in order to free Germany's hands in the East and she will not tolerate anything likely to interfere with the conduct of her operations in the West. The news of a recrudescence of aggressive chauvinism in Germany as a result of the news of the triumphant advance of the German troops in France ought to show the most simple-minded communist what little value is to be attached to the political pabulum on which we have been fed for the last twelve months and for the sake of which we have been deprived of our Army and have lost Russia. Communitic Russia has resigned its fate into the hands of the German people. The *bourgeois* peoples of England and France are more sensible. They prefer to keep the direction of their destiny in their own hands.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

PRESIDENCY FOR MR. TILAK.

SIR SUBRAMANIAM'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 1.

Sir Subramania Aiyar writing to the "Hindu" about the holding of the Special Session of the Congress, among other things, refers to the belief in certain quarters of an attempt to change the venue to some other city outside the United Provinces, the object of which appeared to those who shared that belief to be to prevent the session being presided over by Mr. Tilak. Sir Subramania Aiyar says that it may be taken as a practical certainty that the choice will fall upon Mr. Tilak if the session sits either at Allahabad or at Lucknow. 'Our first course," he says, "should be to get the United Provinces not to forego the honour and shirk the responsibility of holding so unique a session of the National assembly under their own auspices in accordance with the considered selection of the All-India Congress Committee." He says that Bombay should refuse to hold the session within its area, as otherwise it would prevent its most devoted leader to serve the country at this critical juncture.

DEATH OF AN AIR HERO.

THE LATE CAPT. G. E. THOMPSON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 1.

News has reached Burma of the death by accident of Captain G. E. Thompson of the Royal Flying Corps somewhere in Europe on the 23rd May. The deceased was the son of Mr. James Thompson, Engineer of Messrs. Macgregor and Co., Rangoon. He was born in Moulmein in 1897 and had won his M. C. decoration recently and his record was 21 German machines downed by him.

WAR ORIGINS.

AN INCIDENT OF 1913.

Sir O'Moore Creagh, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, sends the following communication to "The Times":—

The following incident may be of interest with reference to some recent correspondence in "The Times" regarding the originators of this war. In 1913 I held a camp of instruction near Delhi, the special object of which was to instruct the troops assembled threat in trench wariate in as far as it was possible to do so with the scanty supply of entrenching tools then allowed to units of the Army in India.

At the request of the Foreign Office the Government of India ordered me to receive an Austro-Hungarian officer, who had just given up the post of Military Attache in Japan, from where he was on his way home *via* India. When he arrived he asked me how long the camp would last. I told him about a fortnight; he said he would remain for its duration. On the third day after his arrival he appeared in the evening at my tent, and said he wished to say "Good-bye", as he had received a telegram from the Minister of War calling upon him to return home at once, and he said he could just catch the next Austro-Hungarian Lloyd steamer from Karachi to Trieste. I remarked that his departure was very sudden, and from what he told me only three days previously I had hoped to have the pleasure of his company during the time the camp of instruction lasted; he replied:—"This is so, but the Minister of War has informed me that our army is to mobilize for war against Russia in spring. All staff appointments are now being made in readiness for it; I have been offered a good one, but only provided I can catch the next steamer from Karachi, for no long delay can be made in completing the staff, to do which is an urgent matter, and if I can't catch the next steamer the post offered to me will be given to some one on the spot."

I then asked him what the quarrel with Russia was about. He replied:—"It is an old one: we have long been waiting to smash her, and to settle important questions which have been in dispute since the annexation by us of the Herzgovina and also to annex the Ukraine."

This officer made no secret of his object in hurrying home, and I need not say I did not keep the conversation here related to myself.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The disturbance off deltaic Bengal disappeared. The monsoon has given heavier rain in the Central Provinces. Rain has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, local in Burma, Bihar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa East, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay, Deccan and South East Madras.

The chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu five inches, Akyab three, Silchar two, Shillong three, Cox's Bazar, Chilla and Cherrapunji eleven, Bogra three, Gorakkhpur, Amraoti one and half. Seoni, Nagpur and Chanda two, Raipur, Jagdalpur one and half, Bombay one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and the United Provinces, diminution in south-east Bengal.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter inic any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. B. B."—The matter has already been duly commented on in our columns.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 3rd June, 1918.

STILL-BORN REFORMS.

We trust that the Government of India have by this time realized that the recent Resolution on the subject of local self-government has caused the most profound disappointment, depression and suspicion throughout the country. Its main defect—apart from the essential viciousness of this practice of dealing with a great question by way of an advisory resolution, instead of by direct legislation,—of course, is that it takes no account of the spirit of the times and does not show, on the part of the Government of India, any appreciation of the true trend of public opinion or any understanding of the real needs of the people. It stands condemned by the fact that those who are responsible for it have betrayed an amazing ignorance of the melancholy history of local self-government in the country and an inexcusable reluctance to go to the root of the problem with a view to find out what are the fundamental conditions which must be fully satisfied before any local self-governing institutions can be expected to succeed. Those, who have studied this history and have taken the trouble to go to the root of the problem, know that the reasons why local self-government in the country is, to all intents and purposes, where it was before Lord Ripon issued his memorable Resolution, are, first, the fatal policy followed by the Government of India of leaving the initiative in giving effect to their recommendations to the local Governments; second, the arbitrary and rigid control of local bodies by local officialdom which this practice has inevitably led to. They are, therefore, convinced that so long as the obligation is not laid by statute on the local Governments to give effect to the policy of the Government of India, instead of the latter publishing long-winded and pious resolutions, which are ignored by local Governments, and, so long as local bodies are not freed from the cramping fetters of local official interference, control and supervision, no progress in local self-government is possible.

This is the conclusion which the Hon. Mr. Patel forcibly expressed in the illuminating interview we published on Saturday. There are few publicists in the country who have identified themselves with the cause of local self-government and can speak on the subject with so much authority and experience as Mr. Patel. The Resolution, he declared, is disappointing and is worse than useless. The experience of the past regarding matters left to the discretion of local Governments, he emphasised, is bitter enough. The Government of India, however, have learnt nothing from the past. So we have again the same fatal policy re-affirmed, that "the Government of India fully recognise that it will not be possible to make all the injunctions formulated by them of absolutely uniform application and are, therefore, willing to reserve to the local Governments the power to modify their application in specific cases and for specific reasons. . ." This important qualification altogether forbids the possibility of even the halting and timorous reforms recommended in the Resolution being carried into effect and renders the differentiation attempted to be made between external and internal control a distincton without a difference. The reforms themselves thus cease to be, or rather never become, real reforms. The concession of a "substantial" elective majority is qualified not only by the adherence to the mischievous system of nomination in order to secure the representation of minorities, but also by the retention of a proportion of official members without power to vote—a provision, which, as Mr. Patel says, entirely misconceives the point of objection to the nomination of official members, that their presence, whether they have a vote or not, acts, for reasons well-known, as a deterrent to the free expression of opinion by non-official members. And, as regards the local bodies which have at present no elective system—and there are a number of these—they are not to have even this "substantial" elective majority. The same defect mars the recommendation as to non-official elected presidents of municipalities and local boards. As regards the municipalities the Resolution, though it lays down that the president should be elected, permits an official to contest an election with a non-official and also leaves it open for a municipality to ask Government to nominate its president.

These two qualifications, as Mr. Patel has pointed out, will, in practice, defeat the very object of the Government of India to have ordinarily elected non-officials as presidents of the municipalities. The provision in this respect as regards the local boards is more unsatisfactory still. Here we have merely the pious hope expressed that local Governments will make arrangements for the "election of chairmen, wherever this is possible," and "encourage the appointment of non-official chairmen, where this is not possible." This is not all. Wherever the chairman is non-official, "the executive work should be largely in the hands of a special executive officer, whose appointment should require the approval of the Government and who should not be removed in ordinary circumstances without Government sanction." And this humiliating position for the chairman and the local body concerned we are asked to regard as a step in the direction of relaxing "the internal control"! Last but not least, the "concessions," as regards the financial resources of the local bodies, leave the fundamental and urgent question of dividing some of the heads of provincial revenues between the local Governments and the local bodies altogether untouched. For the rest, the powers of Collectors and Commissioners over the local bodies are to be "maintained"; the general policy is to be only "one of gradual removal of unnecessary Government control" and the substitution of outside for inside Government control; and the reduction of outside control is to be made "so far as is compatible with safety." The Government have got to recognise that this will not do. What the country needs is complete local Self-government controlled by a board organised on the lines of the English Local Government Board.

AN EXAMPLE.

The extent to which progress in the development of healthy local self-government is hampered and obstructed by official interference is strikingly illustrated by the tussle that has been going on for some time between the Kurla Municipality and the Commissioner, N. D., in regard to the right of the former to supply pipe-water to the residents of Kurla at a rate fixed by itself. The issue in itself is a very simple one and anywhere on the face of the earth, except in this bureaucrat-ridden land, would have been solved smoothly enough. Ever since 1893 Kurla has been supplied with drinkable water from the Vehar Water Works under an agreement with the Bombay Municipality. The original contract was that the Kurla Municipality should buy water at Ans. 12 and sell the same to consumers in Kurla at Ans. 14 per 1,000 gallons. In 1916, however, another agreement was effected with the Bombay Municipality, by which the water rate to be paid to the latter was reduced from Ans. 12 to Ans. 8, a condition being added to the contract that the Kurla Municipality should continue not to make more than Ans. 2 profit on the water supplied for trade purposes. In consequence of this generous concession granted by the Bombay Municipality, the Kurla Municipality has been able to bring down its water rate to the trade from Ans. 14 to Ans. 10, but a proposal to give the same benefit to private consumers is meeting, strange to say, with persistent opposition from the Commissioner, N. D., who, under the beneficent bureaucratic dispensation, has, it appears, the power of veto over the Kurla Municipal executive! This all-powerful worthy, in a letter dated 9th November, 1917, offers the following extraordinary excuse for his action:—

Before this proposal can be sanctioned, it is necessary to consider carefully the figures of the municipal finance in the matter of its water supply. Examination of the figures of income and expenditure during the five years ending 31st of March, 1917, shows that although there has been a margin of profit of Ans. 2 on every 1,000 gallons, yet the income and the expenditure during those years practically balanced each other, leaving no accumulated profit whatever which might serve as a sinking fund for renewal of pipes or for depreciation charges or again for forming a sinking fund for subsidising a drainage scheme. It is only reasonable that the rate to the public should be so fixed as to make it possible for the Municipality to make a yearly profit which could be ear-marked for such purposes as have just been mentioned. But the reduction now proposed by the Municipality by again reducing the margin of profit to only two annas per 1,000 gallons would cut away all prospects of such profit or of such accumulations. The Commissioner would, therefore, in any case be unwilling to sanction the full reduction proposed by the Municipality, *viz.* the reduction of the rate from Ans. 14 to Ans. 10 for domestic supply.

We do not know what the City Fathers of Bombay have to say to the system of profit-making at their expense, which the Commissioner advocates. The Commissioner is undoubtedly unaware of one of the terms of the contract with the City Municipality, wherein it is distinctly mentioned that "this arrangement will enable the (Kurla) Municipality to reduce the selling rate of water to the public and thus stop them from using impure water." The Bombay Municipality agreed to lower its rate with a view to give an ample supply of pure water to people living in suburbs like Kurla. The Commissioner, however, steps in and tries to cheat the people of Kurla of this boon. Could anything be more perverse? If the Kurla Municipality cannot make both ends meet,—which, however, let us note *is not the case*,—it is not to a gift like the water-supply coming from a generous neighbour that it ought to look for a permanent source of revenue to swell its coffers! Moreover, simply because the contract binds the Municipality not to levy a profit of more than Ans. 2 on water supplied to the trade, are the householders of Kurla to be mulcted to make up the balance? Of what earthly use are these municipalities if they are to be at the mercy of autocratic and arbitray officials in matters of this kind instead of being allowed themselves to determine what is best for themselves!

AN OUTRAGE ON RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT

If anything were wanted to prove Sir Reginald Craddock's utter unfitness to be trusted with autocratic powers over a people like the Burmese,—or any other,—it is to be found in the amazing communiqué his Government has published regarding the question of the wearing of boots and shoes by Europeans in Bhuddist pagodas. It appears that it has been the custom of Europeans in Burma to wear shoes when entering a pagoda, though no Bhuddist would dream of committing this sacrilege. It is scarcely conceivable that this practice would have grown up, except under alien rule and, to our mind, it is pretty disgraceful and a grave reproach that it has grown up under British rule; for one would have thought that nobody with that proper respect which ought to be shown for the religious feelings of others, would care, even if no protest were made, to perform an act of irreverence in a place of worship. What would be the view of Sir Reginald Craddock and the community he represents, if, for instance, some non-Christians insisted on wearing their hats and conversing aloud in a Christian church! However, reprehensible as it is, the practice in Burma has grown up. But recently the Burmese have started an agitation against it and at the All-Burma Buddhist Conference resolutions were passed condemning the wearing of boots and shoes by Europeans within the precincts of pagodas. It takes one's breath away that the Christian Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has actually published a communiqué "refusing to accept the view" put forward at the Conference, declaring the resolutions to be contrary to the practice sanctioned by long usage and adding that the Government cannot "countenance any attempt to carry into practice the resolutions that were passed at the meeting." In conclusion, the communiqué actually goes the length of declaring that the Government

"will proceed against any person who in his desire to give effect to these resolutions should be guilty of unlawful acts of force or intimidation."

We have no hesitation in describing this communiqué of Sir Reginald Craddock as a gross outrage on religious sentiment. Incidentally, it is a grave violation of British policy in regard to the immunity of all religious and sacred institutions from interference by Government. That is bad enough, but we confess it is not so repulsive as the absolute indecency of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Reginald Craddock, in the name of British rule, actually invoking the law to aid him in perpetuating a practice which Burman Bhuddists—it does not matter in the least how many or how few of them, or for what reasons—have decided should cease; and to enforce the entry of non-Bhuddists within the precincts of pagodas, wearing boots and shoes. The matter is one with which neither the British Government nor Sir Reginald Craddock has any concern whatever. That is an incontrovertible fact and we hope the Government of India will lose no time in impressing it upon Sir Reginald Craddock and insisting upon the withdrawal of this communiqué, which is as much an outrage on British tradition as it is an insult to the Bhuddist religion.

Notes of the Day.

Abolition of Half-Time.

In the Committee stage of the Education Bill in the Commons, as Reuter informs us, the section abolishing the half-time system in elementary schools was accepted without a division. This means, of course, putting an end to the exploitation of children under 14 in textile and other factories. It means a drastic change in the industrial organisation of the textile trades. But the present industrial organization is not based on any consideration of the larger interests of the State and humanity but on that of profit for capitalist. The change, though drastic is, therefore, imperative and it is satisfactory to learn that the representatives of the trades in the Commons have recognised the wisdom of not opposing it. Mr. Fisher explained that it was not proposed that it should operate in war time. This concession to the employers is, apparently, to a large extent, prompted by the exigency of the war. This is unfortunate, but possibly it is regarded that any dislocation of industry during the war must at all cost be avoided. This is unfortunate.

Police and Pay.

The presence of Sir J. D. Rees in the Commons is announced by a message which contains his interpellation about the pay of the Indian Police. The chivalrous knight enquired when their salary would be increased "So as to secure the continuance of the British element of requisite character and qualifications." He would have done well to enlighten the world as to the definition of "requisite character and qualifications" which evidently he perceives, are abundant in the service now and which in a spirit of generosity he wishes to foster. Surely Sir John does not mean to hint that unless the salary were increased the British element would not perpetuate itself in the Department.

Wanted Action.

The question of raising the miserable pittance which is now doled out to the sepoys in the Indian Army has, it is understood, been under "the careful consideration" of Government for some time. We entirely agree with the "Pioneer" that the proposals in this matter should not only be formulated, but acted upon as soon as possible and that if the Home authorities are not well informed as to the urgency of the matter, "it becomes the duty of the Government of India to point out in the strongest manner the vital importance to the Indian Army of early raising the sepoys' wages." This, however, is not the only question of vital importance to the Indian Army. Our Allahabad contemporary should also, for example, have urged the imperative necessity of taking adequate action in regard to the admission of Indians to commissioned ranks, which has been long overdue.

A Mahomedan M.A. in Sanskrit.

A Mahomedan gentleman, Khan Sahib Pandit Abdul Aziz Khan, has just passed his M.A. examination in Sanskrit, of the Allahabad University. He is the first Mussalman to obtain this distinction and has attained it as the culmination of a brilliant career. Even as a schoolboy, the Khan Sahib was drawn to the study of the Sanskrit language and literature. The apt pupil having for his instructor a Brahman Pundit made considerable progress and resolved, soon after passing his Entrance, to appear for the Prajna examination. His steadiness won for him success in it, and he was placed second in order of merit. A remarkable fact in his career is that in 1896, while studying for the degree examination, he delivered a speech in Sanskrit at the Nagpur Oration Competition, carrying away the first prize.

A Creditable Performance.

More remarkable than the speech itself is the fact that its text was a verse from the Bhagavad Gita. A printed copy of the speech sent to Professor Krishna Kamal Bhattacharya of Ripon College, Calcutta, elicited from him the following appreciation:

"The pamphlet would be a creditable production for a Hindu youth, to the manner born and from childhood familiar with the notions which form the stock-in-trade of the ancient Brahmanic literature, philosophy and theology. Far more creditable must it be to a young gentleman of the Moslem faith, to have produced a pamphlet like this, teeming with proofs of his familiar acquaintance with these notions and able to express himself intelligibly in that ancient language, which has been unspoken for more than twenty centuries."

A good day for the Hindu-Moslem unity when members of these communities can thus learn to enter into and appreciate each other's notions and traditions.

The "Young Patriot."

The "Star Chamber" Act has in its day served to harass many newspapers and stifle many presses. The power to demand security has been exercised without erring on the side of moderation. But, in the majority of cases, the high-handedness of the authorities has been devoid of the element of humour which is noticeable in its latest instance. "Young Patriot" is a new journal started at Nagpur. When the declaration of the paper enjoined by the Press Act was made before the District Magistrate, he promptly demanded security, for, according to him, the name of the paper itself showed that it "must be a strong political organ." The worthy official was apparently frightened at the mere comtemplation of a "Patriot" and "Young" too!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the performance of "The Fantastics" at the Napier Cinema on Saturday evening.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell and Captain R. D. Willis have arrived at Government House.

CHINESE TEA FOR MOROCCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

The War Trade Department notifies that the concession regarding trans-shipment in the United Kingdom of the 1917/18 crop of China green tea for Morocco is extended to all consignments shipped from China on bills of lading dated not later than November 30th next, provided that the total does not exceed the quantity previously allowed, namely, 11,500 tons of forty cubic feet for the whole season. In view of the situation regarding tonnage from the Far East it will be impossible to make any further concessions regarding 1917/8 or 1918/9 crops.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON OISE AND MARNE.

FRENCH RETAKE POMPELLE FORT.

SITUATION IN RHEIMS SECTOR UNCHANGED.

ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN AND MACHINES FELLED.

Enemy attacks continued on Friday with redoubled violence on the front from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. In the region of Chouy, Neuilly and St. Front, the French troops smashed enemy attacks and maintained their line immediately to the east of these localities. All attempts of the enemy west and south of Soissons were futile.

On the northern bank of the Marne the enemy pushed his advanced elements from the northern and eastern edges of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil. Between the Oise and the Aisne the Allied positions were carried back to the northern outskirts of Cadlepont Wood and on the heights west of Audigncourt to Fontenoy. A violent enemy attack momentarily seized Pompelle fort but an immediate counter-attack recaptured it and restored the positions.

The situation north-west and west of Rheims is unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-40 a.m., June 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 2.

A French communiqué says: The day was marked by a series of powerful German attacks on the whole front between the Oise and the Marne. After alternating advances and retirements we only gave up certain points before still superior forces on whom heavy losses were inflicted.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried back positions to the northern outskirts of Carlepont Wood and on the heights west of Audignicourt to Fontenoy. All enemy attempts west and south of Soissons to the north of Vierzy were futile. The battle further south was very violent on both sides of Ourcq. The enemy holds Chouy and Neuilly St. Font.

We continue fighting on the line of Villers Helon-Nauroy- Triez-Monthiers-Reply We hold Chateau-Thierry.

The situation north of the Marne is unchanged. In spite of constant enemy pressure on our right we practically maintained our positions in the region of Dormans-Rheims road, particularly north of Ville-en-Tardenois. The situation north-west and north of Rheims is unchanged.

A violent enemy attack south-east of Rheims supported by tanks momentarily seized Pompelle fort on the railway, but an immediate counterattack recaptured the fort and restored the positions. We took two hundred prisoners and four tanks. Twenty-three enemy machines were brought down and fourteen badly damaged in air fighting on Friday. Six captive balloons were destroyed.

Our scouts reconnoitred the enemy movements day and night. Our squadrons machine-gunned marching German troops inflicting heavy losses.

Bombing squadrons during day and night on Friday dropped sixty-six tons of projectiles on troops, convoys, stations and aerodromes.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON CHATEAU-THIERRY FRONT.

SITUATION IN RHEIMS SECTOR UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 2.

A French communiqué says, the enemy's drive continued yesterday towards the close of day and during the night with redoubled violence on the front from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. In the region of Soissons and on the Chandon-Vierzy line, our troops continuing their counter-attacks with tireless energy have driven back the enemy masses hurled against this front and gained ground everywhere and taken hundreds of prisoners.

South of Soissons the enemy has been driven back on Crise. Further south, after obstinate fighting Chaudin and Vierzy, which were captured and lost several times, remained in our hands. The battle was no less violent in the region of Chouy, Neuilly and St. Front. Our troops smashed enemy attacks and maintained their line immediately to the east of these localities.

On the northern bank of the Marne the enemy pushed his advanced elements from the northern and eastern edges of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil.

On our right, there have been very lively engagements on the road from Dormans to Rheims. The situation north-west and west of Rheims is unchanged.

ENEMY HELD UP WEST OF SOISSONS.

WEAK GERMAN ELEMENTS REACH THE MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 2-10 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 2.

A French communiqué says, in the region of the lower Ailette the Germans continued pressure. We broke all enemy attacks in the region of Blerancourt and west of it. The enemy attack which succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sampigny was thrown back to the right bank.

The enemy's effort was chiefly made in the sector of Soissons and further south in the direction of Neuilly St. Front. Westward of Soissons we vigorously counter-attacked and stopped all attempts of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses and was unable to progress. On this side, however, he succeeded in gaining ground west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and towards that town, passing beyond Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

In the centre, weak German elements reached the north bank of the Marne between Charteves and Jaulgonne.

The situation is unchanged on the right, also north-west and north of Rheims.

HEROIC FRENCH RESISTANCE.

THILLOIS RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 1.

A French communiqué says, the enemy continued his effort on the right as far as the Oise by means of violent attacks in the region of the river Ailette. We fell back fighting to positions north of the Blerancourt-Epagny line.

In the region of Soissons and farther south the enemy attacks were smashed against the heroic resistance of our troops, who maintained their positions at the western entrance to the town and along the Chateau-Thierry road.

In the centre the enemy succeeded in slightly advancing in the region north of the Marne. Further east, also north-west, all the enemy's efforts were fruitless. An energetic counterattack enabled us to retake Thillois.

HOSTILE CANNONADING IN VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Junel, 2-0 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 2.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed raiders eastward of Villers-Britonneux.

There was local fighting to our advantage in Aveluy wood northward of Albert, in which we took a few prisoners.

There was considerable hostile cannonading this morning in Villers-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors and at night southward and westward of Lens in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

LINE ADVANCED IN AVELNY WOOD.

158 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-15 p.m. June 1.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 2.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: In the course of local fighting at Aveluy Wood reported this morning we advanced our line and took thirty prisoners. We took in May 1,158 prisoners including twenty-nine officers.

Our aeroplanes carried out successful work on the 31st May. Long distance bombers in the morning in spite of strong opposition from the enemy aircraft dropped over a ton of bombs on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. One British machine did not return. Another group of British aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on the railway triangle at Metsablons. We dropped further thirty-one tons in the course of the day on different targets behind the enemy's lines. We brought down twenty German machines and six were driven down out of control. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down another. One British machine is missing.

We dropped sixteen tons in night time including six tons on Bruges, docks, Zeebrugge and Bruges Canal and in addition we dropped four tons on railway junctions and stations at Metzsablons, Karthaus and Thionville. All returned.

One German night bombing machine was brought down in flames in our lines.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIED RESERVES.

NO PROSPECT OF LULL.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 1.

In accordance with the precedent of previous offensives the German advance yesterday slackened considerably on both wings. An encouraging feature compared with March is that the slackening has occurred after four days, but the anxiety is not diminished and the abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the river Marne, where is the Paris-Chalons railway, which is the main communication between Paris and Verdun. The line of the battle represents a wedge driven in the Allied front with its point twenty miles from the line of a week ago.

The main factor arresting the enemy rush has been the arrival of Allied reserves, but it is recognised that the Allies have a very difficult task in Preventing further development of the menacing enemy success. The battle, indeed, has developed into a race against time for reserves. Only now are details arriving showing the fearful strain and splendid heroism and comradeship in arms of the British and French defenders which saved the situation, inspiring confidence in the ultimate issue.

A BRILLIANT RETREAT.

Correspondents emphasise that the retreat over the Aisne was one of the most brilliant feats of warfare, both as regards calm generalship and courage of the troops. The ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. British officers were seen holding bridges to the last moment and being then killed when they blew the bridges up.

An outstanding episode was the defence of Craonne by one British and one French colonial division against double the number of Germans, whose initial gas attack was followed by an attack with tanks in mass. Both remained constantly in touch during the retirement and the British even counter-attacked in the hope of recapturing Craonne, but failed chiefly owing to the flanking fire of the tanks.

There is no prospect of a lull in the fighting; indeed, with both sides bringing up reserves fighting is reported to be increasing in intensity. Allied airmen are beginning to assert their superiority and as first class Allied troops are now engaged there is an appreciable prospect of restoring the situation. The possibility of a big attack developing shortly on the British front is quite on the cards in view of reports of German activity at many points in that sector.

RETREAT OF FATIGUED BRITISH DIVISIONS.

A GLORIOUS FEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

PARIS, May 31.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 1.

The "Temps" correspondent recording the prowess of the British divisions holding the line between Craonelle and Brimont says the Germans were probably aware of their state of fatigue. All had taken part in the retreat of the Third and Fifth Armies in March. The eighth and fiftieth divisions fought gloriously in the retreat south of the Somme and lost considerably.

"FOUGHT FIVE CONSECUTIVE DAYS."

The twenty-first especially distinguished itself in fighting at Roisel and Peronne. It was sent northwards to rest, but no sooner had it detrained than it had to share in furious fighting on the Flanders heights. It was relieved at the beginning of May and was sent to the Aisne, where it was being reorganised and gradually recovering from fatigue, when the Germans attacked.

The twenty-fifth division, during the retreat fought five consecutive days and nights in the Bapaume sector and was then sent north to Armentieres, where instead of resting it fought uninterruptedly from April 10th till the 29th.

The correspondent says the Germans evidently knew that the quality of these troops could not make up for their numerical weakness.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS ON YPRES FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY FURTHER SOUTH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 1.

A British communiqué says, we rushed a German post south-east of Arras and took a few prisoners in patrol encounters north-east of Ypres. The enemy raided one of our posts north-east of Robecq and a few British are missing.

Hostile artillery was active in the Villers-Bretonneux and Albert sectors and between Festubert and Clarence river.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report.

USEFUL WORK BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

28 ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 1.

A British communiqué, referring to aviation, says our aeroplanes and balloons on the 30th were very active, fine weather enabling much work and bombing to be carried out all day, the different targets including railways, dumps, roads and billets at Merville, Armentieres, Bapaume, Albert and Valenciennes.

We brought down 28 German machines and two balloons and drove down six machines out of control. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped seventeen tons of bombs at night and again attacked Bruges docks, causing fires. Our long distance night squadrons dropped four and a half tons of bombs on railway stations and sidings at Metz-Sablons, Thionville, Coupcelle, Karthaus and Esch. All returned.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S INCREDIBLE ADVENTURE.

ESCAPE AFTER 20-MILE TRAMP IN ENEMY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says two British airmen forced to land in German territory achieved an incredible adventure. They travelled on foot for twenty miles, in the course of which they swam a tributary of the Moselle. They reached the enemy's front line and crawled through barbed wire into No Man's-aland, where they said there was luxuriant vegetation. In creeping into a shed for shelter they drew several shots from a German sentry, who, however, was luckily almost as scared as the fugitives. They remained all day beneath a thick hedge, one watching and the other sleeping, and at nightfall made their way to the French trenches.

BRITISH RAID AT NEUVILLE VITASSE.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 1.
LONDON, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says: The raid carried out at Neuville Vitasse was a very successful affair. We penetrated 600 yards into the German defences, finding many dead and wounded from the bombardment. During the fighting which followed another 200 of the enemy were killed.

How ludicrous is the German description of their attack in Flanders on the 27th May is well illustrated by a document found upon a prisoner. This document shows that the 8th, 56th and 16th Bavarian divisions were engaged. Their objectives included Dickebusch Lake, Pompier and other farms and the Locre Hospice. The document enjoins that not an inch of ground gained must be lost. The raid does not aim at taking ground at all. Very little was actually gained and this was all lost as the result of counter-attacks.

BRILLIANT FRANCO-GREEK COUP.

ATTACK ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.

OVER 1,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 1.

A French Eastern communiqué says, Greek troops supported by French artillery attacked the very strong enemy position of Skradilegen on a front of twelve kilometres and to a depth of two. We captured our objectives and the enemy counterattack failed.

Over fifteen hundred Bulgarian and German prisoners have hitherto been counted. A large quantity of material was captured.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BATTLES IN TONALE REGION CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 2

An Austrian communiqué says, battles in the Tonale region continue. The enemy's artillery fire in Adamello region increased. We repulsed several enemy attacks southwards of Presena glacier.

ITALIANS REPULSE AN ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 1.

An Italian communiqué says we repulsed an attack against the bridgehead of Caposile.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

ENEMY DRIVEN TOWARDS LURIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON May 28.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., June 1.

An East Africa communiqué says, the enemy has been driven southwards towards the river Lurio. Substantial casualties were inflicted.

ENEMY FAILURE AT SKRADILEGAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1, 10-15 p.m.
PARIS, June 1.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 2.

An official message says: A Bulgarian counterattack against our new position at Skradilegen failed. Prisoners now number 1,712.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

COMPELLED TO WORK UNDER SHELL FIRE.

MANY BEHIND LINES DIE OF WEAKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

An official report on the treatment of prisoners of war was published to-day. It confirms the unofficial stories of shameful barbarism. One man who was captured on March 28th, 1918, was compelled to work immediately at serving a German field gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire.

A working party including warrant officers, non-coms and medical men were made to work on roads and light railways under shell fire and were knocked about with rifle butts and sticks.

One man was thrashed until he lay on the ground groaning. One working party had a corporal killed and three men wounded by shell fire.

Many behind the lines have died of weakness. When fresh batches were captured they were kept working behind the lines instead of being sent to registered camps.

ENEMY OUTRAGES AGAINST HOSPITALS.

SOLEMN APPEAL TO GERMAN ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 1.
LONDON, May 31.

The order of St. John of Jerusalem in England has prepared a solemn appeal to the same Order in Germany to exert its influence upon the Kaiser and his Government to end the sinking of hospital ships, ill-treatment of prisoners and wounded and other breaches of the Geneva Convention. It says that in these respects, the Kaiser's Government has not always acted in accordance with the ideals and laws of our Christian brotherhood.

DON REPUBLIC.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY DISCLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Recd. 2-20 p.m. June 1.
LONDON, May 30.

The first definite news of the extent of the Don Republic comes from Reuter's correspondent in Moscow, who reports the arrival of a Don deputation at Kieff. The deputation announces that it is a federal state comprising Don Cossacks and Kuban, Astrakan and Northern Caucasian territory with the Black Sea coast and province of Vadropol and part of the province of Saratoff. The deputation adds that this republic is at present at war against the existing Government of Russia.

ECHO OF LUXBURG AFFAIR.

NORWEGIAN EX-FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONDUCT CENSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Recd. 2-20 p.m. June 1.
STOCKHOLM, May 31.

Parliament has adopted the report of the constitutional committee censuring the conduct of ex-foreign ministers in connection with the Luxburg affair.

THE COMB-OUT.

35,500 RECRUITS FROM EXEMPTED AGRICULTURISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., June 1.

The Press Bureau states that the Ministry of National Service has authorised the enlistment of 35,500 hitherto exempted men under 31 engaged in British agriculture and certain allied occupations. These must join up at the end of June, after which there will be no further recruitment of exempted agriculturists unless compelled by developments of the military situation.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS

NO VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., June 1.

A French communiqué says, hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines last night making for Paris. Observation posts signalled them and defence batteries shelled them. The warning was given at 10-59 and the "all clear" signal at midnight. Bombs were dropped in the Paris region, but there were no victims.

BRITISH HONOURS LIST.

LORD RHONDDA BECOMES VISCOUNT.

LONDON, June 1, 10-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 2.

"Gazettes" contain thousands of honours mostly military, on the occasion of the King's Birthday.

Lord Rhonda is created Viscount.

Three Barons include George Faber, M. P.

Seven Privy Councillors include Mr. Adamson, leader of Parliamentary Labour Party and Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller.

Fourteen Baronetcies include J. G. Butcher, M.P., P. Harmsworth M.P., and Calthrop, the Coal Controller.

Knighthoods include Mr. Alfred Butt, theatrical manager Le Sage Editor of the "Daily Telegraph" and Mr. Jeans, Editor of the "Liverpool Post."

There are hundreds of recipients of various classes of Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire etc., and thousands of D. S. O. Military Crosses, Military Medals and other decorations for services in France, Egypt and Saloniki.

MR. BASU ON BRITISH HOSPITALITY.

FEELING AS THOUGH SETTLED DOWN AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

At the National Indian Association gathering in London, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, replying to the welcome by Sir Charles Lyall, said he had been all his life a more or less irresponsible critic of Government and the change to official life seemed to him at first sight very embarrassing. If it was to him and to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani a trying experience to be transplanted to England at their age, they had already found such good friends among the English people that he was sure their years in England would be interesting, instructive and useful. So cordially had he been received that already he felt as though he were settled down at home. After all, to Indian subjects of his Majesty, England was the centre of the Empire and English institutions were standards by which their aspirations were set, therefore when they came to England and were made so welcome, they realised the privilege of sharing in that great organisation—the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Sir P. Pattani expressed the same sentiments.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

CHINA'S PROTEST AGAINST RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

The Russian and Japanese Ministers on May 1st informed China that the agreement between the Japanese Ambassador and M. Kerensky to transfer to Japan a portion of the Chinese Eastern railway between Changchun and Laoshakow would be effected. The Chinese have now protested on the ground that China, a highly interested party, was not consulted.

METAL EXPORTS FROM MEXICO.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

WASHINGTON, May 29.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., June 1.

The Mexican Government has notified the American companies operating in Mexico that it intends to double the amount of bullion they are required to reimport against ore exported. Under the present arrangement which the United States has approved, twenty-five per cent. of the value of gold and silver in ores shipped must be returned to Mexico.

JAVA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

DEPRESSION OWING TO REDUCED CONSUMPTION BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

A message to "The Times" from Amsterdam says the Dutch Indian plantation circles in Amsterdam have been recently greatly depressed owing to the reduced consumption of sugar in allied countries and restricted shipping facilities. It is reported that six and a half million piculs of the last crop are still unsold owing to inability to ship sugar. Prices are now from 10/12 to 11/8, which are said to be below cost price.

Herr S. W. Zeveryn of Tiedeman and Van Kerchem and Dr. J. W. Ramaer, representative of the general syndicate of sugar manufacturers in the Dutch Indies, are proceeding to London to endeavour to remove the difficulties.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., June 1.

Sir James Meston was received in audience by the King to-day on relinquishing the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

G. C. S. I. FOR LORD WILLINGDON.

MR. H. A. WADYA KNIGHTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The following Birthday Honours have been awarded:—

G. C. S. I.

Lord Pentland, Madras; Lord Willingdon, Bombay.

K. C. S. I.

Sir William Vincent, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council.

K. C. S I. for War Services.)

Sir Thomas Holland, President, Indian Munitions Board.

C. S. I.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S., Commissioner in Sind; Mr. L. E. Buckley, C.S., Board of Revenue, Madras; Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S., Chairman, Improvement Trust, Calcutta; Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S., Controller of Currency.

Additional C. S. I. (for War Services.).

Major-General R. Wapshare; Brigadier-General J. M. Walter.

G. C. I. E.

The Raja of Cochin (Madras); Sir William Duke, India Council.

K. C. I. E.

Thakur Sahib of Rajkot (Bombay); Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., (Bengal).

K. C. I. E. (for War Services.)

Lieut.-Colonel Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, (Punjab); Rear Admiral D. St. A. Wake, late Senior Naval Officer Perian Gulf.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. L. P. Watson, Cooper Allen and Co., Cawnpore. Dr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta; Mr. G. Fraser, Best and Co., Madras; Mr. H. A. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, Bombay; Mr. R. Aitken, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay; Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand Banker, Central India; Dr. E. D. Ross, Principal School of Oriental Studies, London.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. H. N. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind; Mr. R. A. B. Chapman C. S. (Berar C. P.); Revd. Canon C. S. Rivington, Bombay; Revd. Father L. V. Hoeck (Ranchi Bihar and Orissa); Revd. E. W. Kelly (Moulmein Burma). Revd. H. Anderson, Secretary, Calcutta Temperance Federation; Sister Mary Victoria, Calcutta; Mrs. Margaret Vernon, Cawnpore, Seth Jay Dayal, (Sitapur U. P.).

BAR TO KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

The Hon. Florence Mary Macnaghten, Medical Missionary, Kangra; Dr. E. I. Dodson, Zenana Hospital, Multan; Miss H. Keene, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi; Miss C. R. Mill, St. George Hospital, Bombay; Miss C. M. Lynch, Inspectress of Girls Schools, Madras. Mrs. Emma Jackson, Bombay; Mrs. Sita Thiruvenkata Achariyar, Secretary, Ladies' Recreation Club, Mylapore, Madras; Mr. S. K. Tarafdar, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa); Mr. W. E. Botting, Lucknow; Mr. E. Sheard, Salvation Army, United Provinces; Mr. Sohan Singh, Contractor Sagaing, Burma; Mr. N. M. Joshi, Servants of India Society, Bombay; Mr. V. K. Phadke, Subordinate Medical Service, Central Indian; Miss A. M. Machail, Scotland Mission, Madras; Mr. Ram Sahai, Subordinate Medical Service, Central India.

RAJA BAHADUR (Personal.)

Raja Jawahir Singh Chief of Sarangarh (C. P.); Raja Gopal Lal Ray (Rangpur, Bengal).

RAJA (Personal.).

Birendra Chandra Singh, Zamindar Paikpara, Bengal; Lal Moti Chand, Benares.

NAWAB (Personal.).

Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Pindigheb (Punjab). Sardar Mehrab Khan Bugti (Baluchistan).

C. I. E.

Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Mymensingh (Bengal); Mr. C. F. De La Fosse, Indian Educational Service (United Provinces); Mr. H. R. A. Irwin, Tea Planter, (Darjeeling); Mr. B. M. Samuelson, Chief Engineer, Burma; Mr. W. F. Holms, Chief Engineer, (Punjab); Mr. G. H. Collier, India Office; Mr. T. Emerson C.S., (Bengal); Mr. J. Ghosal C.S., (Bombay); Mr. A. W. Pim C.S., (United Provinces); Mr. G. Rainy C.S., Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India; Major G. H. Willis, Mint Master, (Bombay); Lieut.-Col. E. A. R. Newman I.M.S., (Dacca); Mr. E. C. Ryland, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. F. W. Bain, Principal Deccan College, (Bombay); Mr. J. Desmond, Executive Engineer, (Nagpur); Mr. J. E. Jackson, Chief Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, (Bombay); Mr. J. R. Henderson, Connemara Public Library, (Madras); Sardar Gurnam Singh, Home Secretary, (Patiala); Kunwar Unkar Singh of (Kota); Dr. C. A. Barber, Sugarcane Expert, (Madras); Mr. N. N. Wadia, (Bombay); Raja Ratan Sen Singh of Bansi (U.P.).

C. I. E. (for War Services.).

Brigadier-General R. G. Strange. Commanding Presidency Brigade. Brigadier-General R. M. Poore, Commanding Jhansi Brigade; Brigadier-General C. F. Templer, Army Remount; Colonel, A. J. Caruana, Judge Advocate-General; Lieut.-Colonel H. Austen Smith I.M.S., (Simla); Lieut.-Col. F. A. F. Barnado I.M.S., (Bombay); Captain S. D. Wale, Principal Port Officer, (Rangoon); Mr. A. C. McWatters, C.S., Indian Munition Board; Major D. Heron, Medical Officer, (Seistan); Major E. T. Rich R.E., Survey of India; Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India; Sardar Farman Ali Khan, Kashmir State Force; Qadir Baksh Khan, Malerkotla Imperial Service Sappers; Mr. R. K. Biernacki, N. W. Railway; Surgeon-General P. Hehir I.M.S., Brigadier-General A. B. H. Drew I.A.; Brigadier-General R. F. Sorsbie R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Elois Johnson, I.A.

C. I. E. (Honorary.).

Lieut.-Colonel Khana Bhrikram, 1st Nepalese Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Partab Jung Bahadur Rana, Mahindra Dal Regiment.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E.

Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Talukdar of Balrampur; Lieut.-Colonel, F. Popham Young, Commissioner (Punjab); Maharaja Sir Parmeshwar Singh of Darbhanga; Pirajirav Bapu Sahib Ghatge; the Chief of Kagal (Senior Branch) Kolhapur, (Bombay.).

C. B. E.

Lady Robertson, Central Provinces; Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, (Bombay); Mr. F. W. Carter, Sheriff of Calcutta; Mr. C. J. Hallifax C.S., (Punjab); Mr. P. Wyndham C.S., (United Provinces); Mr. L. J. Mountford C.S., (Bombay); Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Elliott, Deputy Commissioner, (Punjab); Shaikh Asghar Ali, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, (Punjab); Mr. J. Wilson Johnston C.S., (Punjab); Mr. W. B. Brander C.S., (Burma); Captain N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, (Bombay); Mr. E. P. Fawcett C.S., (United Provinces); the Raja of Pithapuram, (Madras); Sir Archibald Birkmyre, (Bengal); Mr. E. J. Buck, Honorary Secretary, Central Committee "Our Day."; Dr. S. K. Mullick Honorary Secretary, Bengali Regiment Committee (Calcutta.)

O. B. E.

The Raja of Kanika, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. J. Mackenzie, MacNeil and Co., (Calcutta); Raja Harihar Prasad Narayen Singh of Amawan, (Bihar and Orissa); Lady Lovett, (Lucknow); Brigadier-General T. M. Luke, Army Headquarters; Mrs. Ivy Walsh, (Bihar and Orissa); Mrs. Ada Gurdon, Gauhati, (Assam); Mrs. Oona Standen, Berar (C.P.); Mrs. Beatrice Reid, Silchar, (Assam); Mr. V. A. Stowell C.S., Secretary War Board, (Lucknow); Mrs. Elsie Margaret Lenox-Cenyngham, (Dehra Dun); Mr. A. J. Pugh, Solicitor, (Calcutta); Mr. W. R. Howson, Consul, Bunder Abbas, (Persian Gulf); Mrs. Evelyn Blakeway Ladies Red Cross Committee, North-west Frontier Provinces; Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Chief Engineer, O. and R. Railway; Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Deputy Director-General, Post Office; Mrs. Marjorie Stevenson Cumming, Nilgiris, (Madras); Mr. J. N. Roy, C.S., (Madras); Mr. J. E. Goudge, C.S., Sitapur (U.P.); Mr. J. Campbell C.S., (United Provinces); Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, C.S., (Central Provinces); Mr. J. M. Clay, C.S., (United Provinces); Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Crawford I.M.S., (Benares); Engineer Commander A. A. Mcdonald, (Bombay); Captain D. F. Vines, Port Officer, Calcutta); Major W. G. Hutchinson, Political Department, (Baluchistan); Mr. E. E. Guntur, Director Persian Gulf Telegraphs; Mr. V. P. T. Vivian, Assistant Director, Central Intelligence; Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, (Nagpur); Mr. I. C. C. Lal, Gujarat, (Punjab); Major H. Ross, I.M.S., (Bengal); Captain J. E. B. Hotson, Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, (Baluchistan); Major E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., (Madras); Mrs. Anna Tuke (Bombay); Major W. E. Crum, Calcutta Light Horse; Captain H. Stott, I.M.S., Medical Officer, Hospital Ship (Madras); Captain D. P. Copeland, Recruiting Officer, (Assam); Captain A. G. Puech, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Gurgaon, (Punjab); Captain W. L. Travers, Northern Bengal, Mounted Rifles; Mr. F. H. Burkitt, Executive Engineer, North West Frontier (Province); Mr. J. H. Adam, Indian Police North West Frontier (Province); Mr. J. Ashford, Upper Bari Doab Canal, (Punjab); Mr. A. A. Dunbar, Brander Forest Service, (Central Provinces); Raja Brij Mohan Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, (Bihar and Orissa); Nawab Malik Khuda Baksh Khan, Bahawalpur State Council, (Punjab); Captain Nawab Malik Muhammad Mubariz Khan Tiwana, Shahpur, (Punjab); Mr. R. P. Adams, Chief Inspector of Factories, (Bengal); Mr. A. C. Rumboll, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay); Mr. W. D. Gray, Military Finance, Government of India; Mr. J. C. Brown, Geological Survey of India; Mr. R. S. Purssell, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. C. W. Bonner, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay); Mr. W. S. Fraser, B. B. and C. I. Railway, (Ajmer); Lady Nicholson, (Madras); Lady Miller, (Mysore State); Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Nizam's Government, (Hyderabad); Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh, (Bikaneer); Rani Surat Kunwar of Khairigar (U.P.); Sardar Abdul Hamid, Chief Secretary, (Kapurthala); Sardar Raghbir Singh, Honorary Magistrate, (Amritsar); Mr. D. St. C. Wedderburn, E. I. Railway; Mr. O. Deglanville, Bar-at-Law, (Rangoon); Lala Sheo Parshad, (Delhi); Mrs. A. Cottle, (Calcutta); Mr. P. D. Bennett, (Madras); Mr. J. E. Needham, (Bombay); Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, (Aden); Mr. Jahangir Hormusji Kothari, (Karachi); Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Madan, Supplier to Supply and Transport Corps Eighth Lucknow Division; Mr. K. T. Paul, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. (Bengal); Sir Koilash Chandra Bose, (Calcutta); Risaldar Chaudhri Amar Singh of Pali, Bulandshahr, (U.P.); Rai Bahadur Chhote Lal, Railway Contractor, (Moradabad); Mr. R. G. Bellairs, Tea Planter, Almora, (U.P); Mr. J. W. Armstrong, Manager, New Egerton Woollen Mills, (Dhariwal); Kumar Sheonandan Prasad Singh, (Bihar and Orissa); Diwan Tek Chand, Assistant Postal Censor, (Karachi); Mr. W. R. Carstairs, (Karachi); Mr. A. Cochran, Burn and Co., (Calcutta); Mr. R. V. Mansell, James Finlay and Co., (Calcutta); Mrs. Jarbanoo Dadabhoy, (Nagpur); Dewan Shujat Ali Khan, Seoni, (Central Provinces); Rani Abhayeswari Debi of Bijni, (Assam); Mr. R. D. Coggan, (Assam); Mr. A. Ezra; Mr. Nirmul Chunder Sen, (London); Dr. W. A. Briggs, Canadian Medical Missionary, (Northern Siam.).

I. S. O.

Brooks Henry George Street, Assistant to the Superintendent India Store Depot Office of the Secretary of State. Honorary Major Courtney, Superintendent Central Jail, Montgomery. Rai Ganga Charan Chatterjee Bahadur, Provincial Civil Service, Bengal, Mr. Atkinson, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Madras; Maung Me, Extra Assistant-Commissioner, Burma; Mr. Cockman, Military Accountant-General's Office; Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, Inspector of Schools, Benares; Mr. Wilson, late Registrar, Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Rai Abinas Chandra Koar Bahadur, Superintendent, Home Department, Government of India; Mr. Medlycott, Registrar, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Mr. Peris, Registrar, Office of Resident, Mysore.

I. S. MEDAL.

Thakur Suraj Bali Singh, Drill Master, Training School, Lucknow; Manaklal, Compounder, Main Hospital Damoh, Central Provinces; Shaikh Daud Muhammad Ghaus, Dalayat, Chittoor Collector's Office, Madras; Umar Saluji Jemadar, Palanpur Agency Peons, Bombay; Hassan Khan, Son of Man Khan, Chaprassi, Office Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts Mewar, Rajputana.

G. C. B.

General Sir A. A. Barrett, I.A.

K. C. B.

Lieut.-General Sir H. V. Cox, I.A.; Lieut.-General H. Hudson, I.A.

C. B.

Col. L W. Shakespear, I.A.; Brigadier-General P. J. Miles, I.A.; Col. E. L. Sullivan, I.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith, I.M.S.

C. B. (For military operations in the field.)

Brigadier-General Hon. C. G. Bruce, I.A.

C. M. G.

Brigadier-General C. C. Laurd, British Service; Lieut.-Col. F. W. F. Johnson, Royal Sussex Regiment.

D. S. O.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Money, I.A.; Major H. W. F. Twiss, I.A.; Captain A. W. D. Cornish, I.A.

MILITARY CROSS.

Captain H. E. Fletcher; Royal Air Force; Captain A. S. Mackay, I.A.; Lieut. E. Robinson, Royal Air Force; (since deceased); 2nd-Lieut. Chandra Bahadur Karki, 1st Nepalese Rifles.

ROYAL RED CROSS (second class.)

Senior Nursing Sister, E. G. Browne; Nursing Sisters, M. E. T. Hornsby, V. Steel, L.A.; White.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (first class.)

Mrs. A. M. Pennell, widow of Late; Dr. T. L. Pennell.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (second class.)

Mrs. E. Cox, wife of Dr. R. Cox, of the Afghan Mission, Hospital.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS (Temporary.)

Major-General J. Hill, I.A.; and P. C. Palin, I.A.

TO BE BREVET COLONEL.

Lieut.-Col. C. O. O. Tanner.

TO BE BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Temporary Lieut.-Col. W. F. S. Casson, I.A.; Major C. H. Maswell, R.E.

TEMPORARY LIEUT.-COLONEL.

B. R. Moberly, I.A.

TO BE BREVET MAJOR.

Captain E. P. Quinan, I.A.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

Pandit Taruvayi Ganapati Sastrigal, Trivandrum; Bhao Shastri Bhuley, Nagpur; Pandit Parshad Divivedi, Jaipur State.

SHAMSULULAMA.

Moulvi Shah Zahid Hussain Sahib Mehkari Quadari, Madras; Hafiz Saiyid Mohibulhaqq, Patna.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

Rao Bahadur Kilambi Ramanuja Achariyar, Rai Bahadur Trichinopoly Ramaswami Pillai, Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, Vellore, North Arcot.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Sardar Sahib Chaudhri Sunder Singh Gujarkhan, Rawalpindi; Sardar Chair Singh of Harapur, Amritsar; Hargopal Singh, Minister, Jind State; Subadar Sheo Balak Singh, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Muzaffarpur; Sardar Muhammad Khan Jogenzai, Baluchistan.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Dhani Baksh Khan, Larkana, Sind; Phirozshah Eduljee Ghamat, Customs Office, Bombay; Kaikhushru Mancherji Clubwalla, Superintendent, Hyderabad, Central Prison, Sind; Burjorji Sorabsha Munsiff, Medical Practitioner, Broach; Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay; Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Abdul Ranf Brahmanbaria, Bengal; Maulvi Ali Ahmed, Comilla, Bengal; Munshi Muhammad Faruq, City Inspector, Benares; Chaudhri Irshad Husain, Bara Banki; Saiyid Kazim Husain, Inspector of Police, Agra; Saiyid Muhammad Mustafa, Deputy Collector, Bara Banki; Munshi Wali Muhammad Khan of Raikot, Ludhiana, Punjab; Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Chairman, Patna City Municipality; Maulvi Abdul Fazl Ahmad Mauzadar, Assam; Ghulam Haidar Khan of Tangi, N.-W. F. P. Muhammad Ali Khan, Political Tahsildar, Bannu; Seth Haroon, Contractor, Delhi; Nassib Bin Muhammad Maskat Mulla Abdulla Bin Abdul Ilahi, Agency Munshi Kuwait; Khan Sahib Mirza Muhamed Assam Khan, British Newswriter, Herat; Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Bombay); Khwaja Ezra Saleh Hardoon of Pusht-i-Kuh, (Mesopotamia); Mohammed Ally Abdul Kadar, Taher and Co., (Bombay); Abdul Ahad Executive Engineer, (Simla); Hafiz Mahammad Abdul Gany, Deputy Postmaster-General, (Madras.).

RAI BAHADUR.

Udavavara Rama Rao, Deputy Collector. (Madras); Kanchi Raghavendra Rao, Deputy Collector (Madras); Babu Ashutosh Ghosh, Subordinate Judge (retired) (Bengal); Babu Shyama Charan Chakrabatti, Subordinate Judge (retired) Bengal; Onkar Mull Jatia, Banker (Calcutta); Babu Pyari Lal Das, Pleader, (Dacca); Babu Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta, Chief Dewan Hill Tippera state; Chandra Kishore Kar, Chairman, Bajitpur Municipality, Mymensingh; Chandra De, officiating Civil Surgeon, (Burdwan); Madhab Chaki, Government Pleader, (Bogra); Doctor Brojendra Nath Mukerji, Lady Chelmsford War Hospital, (Benares); Keshri Das Joshi of (Almora); Pandit Rajnath Sahib. Subordinate Judge (retired) Allahabad; Shibzada Ravi Partap Narain Singh of Rudarpur, Gorakhpur District; Umrao Raja Lal, Civil Surgeon, (Ludhiana); Lala Makkhan Lal, Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, Rewari, (Gurgaon); Ram Dass Sabni, late pleader and Honorary Magistrate (Shapur); Seth Sukh Lal Karnani of (Sirsa); Misra Jwala Sahai, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, (Punjab); Girindra Chandra Banerji, Deputy Magistrate, Bhagalpur); Paresh Chandra Banarji District and Sessions Judge (retired); Dina Nath De Subordinate Judge (Bihar); Suresh Chandra Mitra, officiating Civil Surgeon (Shahabad); Radha Krishna Jalan Patna (City); Gulab Chand of (Chapra); Nalini Prasad, Neogi. Assistant Surgeon, (Assam); Srijut Radhanath Phukan, Provincial Executive Service. (Assam); Lala Thakar Dhatt Dhawan, Dera Ismail Khan; Honorary Captain Girdhari Duni, (Jaipur); Hari Chand, Assistant Superintendent Recruitment North-western (Railway); Bepin Behari Banerji, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, Deputy Postmaster General. (Bengal); Upendra Nath Mukerji, office of Director-General Indian Medical Service.

RAI SAHIB.

Maduraivasal Calappa Venkata Acharlu, (Chingleput); Tanjore Viswanatha Sirakumar Sastri, Teacher's College, Saidapet, (Madras); Gangavapalle Sankara Rao, Manager Office of Court of Wards, (Madras); Panna Lal Brahmachari, Assistant Commissioner of Police, (Calcutta); Satish Chandra Mukherji, Inspector of Registration Offices, (Bengal); Baroda Kanta Basu, Honorary Magistrate, (Mymensingh); Debendra Nath Basu, Head Assistant Appointment Department (Bengal); Behary Lal Bannerji, Contractor, (Calcutta); Pitam Prasad Tahsildar, (Allahabad); Pandit Nand Kishore Sharma, Superintendent Agriculture Bundelkhand Division; Munshi Brij Lal, Deputy Magistrate. (Bulandshahr); Pandit Panna Lal, Vakil, (Bulandshahr); Doctor Anoda Prasad Sikar Professor Muir Central College, (Allahabad); Lala Jai Lal Sah, Vakil, (Naini Tal); Lala Maya Das, Civil Surgeon, (Punjab); Lala Narsingh Das, (Hissar); Kailas Bihari, Superintendent, Collectors Office (Shahabad); Rai Kishor Chakravartti, Station Master (Arrah); Baikuntha Nath Das, Assistant Superintendent, (Keonjhar State); Mohendra Chandra Das Gupta. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (Gopalganj) Raghunandan Sahay, Deputy Superintendent of Police, (Patna); Thakur Amrao Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (Nimar); Daulat Ram, Assistant Engineer, (C.P.); Ajudhia Pershad Bhargava, Bar-at-Law, (SeoniU.) Harum Rai, Dingdoh, (Assam); Srijut Banshidhar Shaharia, merchant, (Sadiya); Seth Sukhu Ram of (Kulachi); Hakim Chund, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob; Babu Durga Charan Ghose, office of Superintending Engineer, Central India; Docor Daya Shankar Kaistha, Health Officer, (Bhopal); Purshit Shridhar, Revenue Department, Kishangarh State; Lala Devi Dayal, Secretary War Loan Committee, Jodhpur State; Lala Sangam Lal, Mayo College, (Ajmer); Chunhry Durga Prasad Yadar (Delhi); Sardar Baisakha Singh, Contractor, (Delhi); Pandit Lachhman Das, Mirpur, Kashmir State; Shanker Lal, State Secretary (Kashmir); Mehta Gyanchand, Chief Judge, Poonch State); Lala Hira Nand, (Hissar); Sardar Raghunath Sarup. Patiala State; Pandit Anant Prasad Dube, Assistant Army Department, Government of India; Lala Jainti Pershad of Indian Postal Department); Chaudhri Durga Pershad, (Delhi); Lala Mangla Ram, head clerk, Land Revenue Officer, (Basrah); Lala Durga Pershad (Lucknow); Joges Chandra Das Gupta, Assistant Army Department, Government of India; Thakur Das I.S.M.D. Chaudhri Brej Lal, Supply and Transport Corp, (Meerut); Munshi Harnam Singh of (Rawalpindi); Lala Onkar Pershad Contractor, Military Works; Lala Tarachand Mathur, officer; of Director Ordnance Factories, (Calcutta); Babu Atnakul Chandra Singha, head Clerk, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum; Peruvemba Umamaheswara Narayana Aiyar, clerk of Assistant Political Officer, Baghdad. (Viloyet); Gopal Chandra Ghosh, officer of Accountant-General (Bihar and Orissa); Nanda Coonar Ganguli, officer of Accountant-General Posts and Telegraphs, (Calcutta); Babu Bhola Nath De, Sub-Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway; Hari Pershad, Post and Telegraph Department, Murlidhar, Postmaster, (Saugor); Babu Amritalal Mitra, Department of Statistics, India.

RAO BAHADUR (Personal.)

Kalaval Kannan Chetti Garu, merchant, Madras; Valiyavittal Govindan, Assistant-Director of Fisheries, Madras; Gudapakkam Cothandaramanjulu Naidu Garu, Subordinate Judge, Madras; Hattikudur Rangappa, Medical Practitioner, Madras; Rao Sahib Verghese Verheese, Civil Surgeon, South Kanara; Krishna Ayyar Ganapati Ayyar, Berhampore, Ganjam; Anakvur (Thatti) Vedachala Ayyar, Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Madras; Shivlingappa Baslingappa Mahantshetti, Honorary Magistrate, Belgaum; Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Keshav Vithal Kokji, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay; Manilal Bhagubhai Javeri, Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad; Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi, Chief Accounts Officer, Junagadh State; Chaudhri Mamraj Singh of Mazuffarnagar; Lal Bhagwat Singh of Boin, Aligarh; Balwant Ramchandra Angal, Public Prosecutor, Amraoti; Thakur Kishen Singh of Raslana Bikaner State; Rao Jeoraj Singh of Pugal, Bekaner State; Thakur Bhur Singh, Inspector-General of Police Bikaner State; Thakur Manordas Harack Chand, Mill Owner of Nadiad, Bombay.

SARDAR SAHIB

Budh Singh, Deputy Collector Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Sher Singh, Toba; Dadan Khan ,Tahsildar Jhelum; Risaldar Dilbag Singh, Zaildar, Lyallpur; Jemadar Sardar Gur Partab Singh, Revenue Assistant-Commissioner, Port Blair; Sardar Bachittar Singh, Sessions Judge, Faridkot State; Dewan Singh, Ressaidar Supply and Transport Corps, Amritsar; Jemadar Dalip Singh, Federated Malay States Police.

KHAN SAHIB.

Ponnambath Muhayan Sahib, Deputy Collector, Madras; Muhammad Sadukh Ah Sahib, Inspector Salt Abkari and Customs, Madras; Serai Sheh Muhamed Lahori of Larkana District; Manekji Navraoji Mehta, Poona; Sheikh Budan Appabhai, Mamlatdar of Belgaum; Sayad Murad Alisha of Bhina, Honorary Bench Magistrate, Bombay; Dur Muhammad Abdul Hamid, Khan, Pathan of Garhi; Yasin, Sukkur District; Behramshah Fardunji Davar, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay; Haji Bahuddin Nuruddin Mian Shaikh, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay; Sailid Muazzamuddin Hussain, Deputy Collector, Bengal; Maulvi Fazzulkarim late Head Assistant Political Department, Bengal Secretariat; Maulvi Hafez Mahamad Hussain, merchant, Dacca; Munshi Asghar Ali, Deputy Collector, Basti U. P.; Munshi Muhammad Ali, Public Works Department, Hathras; Abdul Hasan, Honorary Magistrate, Shamshabad; Muhammad Baqi Khan, Vice Chairman, Municipal Board Allahabad. Mirza Asghar Ali, officiating Civil Surgeon, Punjab; Sayad Karam Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Khwajah Latif Hasan, Assistant-Engineer Punjab Works Department, Punjab; Malik Itibar Khan Jodhra of Khundha, Attock; Khan Yaqinuddin Khan, Honorary Magistrate Sirsa, Hissar; Munshi Abdur Rahim of Ludhiana Punjab; Chaudhari Ahmad Khan of Jhelum District; Mir Habibullah, Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar; Sardar Rahim Khan Khasa of Dear Ghazi Khan; Maulvi Ghaus Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Muzaffargarh; Chaudhri Nimatullah Khan, Jullundur; Malik Ladhu of Kotla, Mianwali; Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab; Samaruddin Husain Khan, Translator High Court, Patna; Maulvi Saiyid Ali Mazhar, Superintendent Excise and Salt, Patna; Maulvi Wahid Uddin Haidar, District Sub-Registrar, Shahabad; Saiyid Jamal Uddin Husain, Sub Assistant-Surgeon, Bettiah; Muhamad Ali Hassanji, Merchant, Nagpur; Maulvi Refiqul Hussain Sub Registrar Assam; Maulvi Sadduddin, Pleader, Peshawar; Ahmad Khan Khwajakzai, Municipal Commissioner Dehra Ismail Khan; Abdul Jabbar Khan of Mutta, Moghal Khel; Khan Sadulla Khan, Extra Assistant-Commissioner, Kohat; Malik Abdulla Jan of Bostan, Baluchistan; Seth Abdulla Haji Alla Rakha, merchant, Ajmer; H. Sayad Husain Wazir Wazarat, Baramulla, Kashmir State; Mirza Rahman Beg of Akola; Kaikhusroo Dadina, Inspector Police, Aden; Dosabhoy Manekshaw, Vakil, Contractor, Surat; Byramji Naoroji Patel, Surat; Chand Khan Malutab Khan of Shevgaon, Ahmednagar; Munshi Jaffar Khan, Railway Contractor, Kohat; Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Habitullah, Cantonment Superintendent Muttra; Munshi Najaf Khan, Intelligence Agent Bandar Abbas; Munshi Ghulam Nabi, Medical Branch, Army Headquarters; Reuben Samson, Head Clerk, Kirkee Arsenal; Hafiz Muhammad Halim, Contractor, Cawnpore; Syed Zille Hassain, Extra Assistant Superintendent Survey of India; Mohammad Ikramuddin, Farm Overseer, Pusa; Qazi Mahomed Ramzan, N. W. Railway; Shaikh Vazir Mohamed, Traffic Inspector Bengal and North Western Railway; Mr. Dinshaw Mobedjina, Chief Engineer's office, Baroda B. B. and C. I. Railway; Ratanshah Dadabhai Ralapesi, Superintendent Railway Service, Foreign Mail Division.

JAPANESE WAR PROSPERITY.

TRANSFORMATION IN TOKYO.

The Oriental calm which formerly characterized Tokyo and charmed the tourist has almost vanished, says the Tokyo correspondent of "The Times", for a new and widespread activity of the people has asserted itself in every quarter of this teeming capital. The Eastern atmosphere, the easy-going, smiling citizens who apparently knew nothing about the value of time, have changed, for Japan is enjoying the greatest period of prosperity in her history. However dark and sinister the battle clouds may be over other lands, Japan remains almost untouched, and is basking in the good fortune that the war has brought her.

Tokyo's main business thoroughfares a few years ago had much of the sleepy East about them, but they have been transformed into bustling, crowded streets, the shops filled with attractive goods, which are quickly bought. Rival business streets have suddenly come into existence in all directions, streets lined by blocks of modern Western buildings. Tramway-cars passing in every direction, motor-cars, *kuruma*, and carts combine to cause congestion of traffic at all times of the day and night. Even in the suburbs the roads that showed by their twistings and turnings that they had originated in the paths through the rice fields have given place to wide, straigt streets, filled with the clangour of passing trams. Situated as it is in a wide plain, Tokyo's arms are ever reaching out for new territory to conquer, and villages that were but a short time ago quite outside the city limits are now thickly populated residental districts. The tramway-cars no longer try to accommodate the passengers who crowd and jostle each other, hanging on to the straps, or finding a foothold, as best they may, on the platforms.

The newly acquired wealth of the people has been spent on fine homes, motor-cars, and luxuries of all kinds. The wives and daughters of Tokyo who have benefited by the increase of income due to war profits display wonderful raiment, rich silks adorned with gay patterns, and dazzling gold obi, while diamond rings adorn many a fair hand that never knew such an ornament in former days. War prosperity has created a new type of person who was formerly almost unknown—the *narikin*, or newly rich. He spends his money lavishly, if not wisely, his extravagances being a seven-days wonder to the simple folk who marvel at the strange ways of moderns as contrasted with the old ideals of spartan simplicity and the practice of extreme frugality.

CROWDED THEATRES.

It is at the theatres that the new spirit of the people is, perhaps, best seen. For a number of years before the war the playhouses of Tokyo showed a decided falling off, the actors a lack of enthusiasm. But to-day the Tokyo stage enjoys a success that it has hardly known in its previous history. Each day the leading theatres are crowded from footlights to topmost gallery by good-natured, mercurial audiences, quick to appreciate the fine acting, and little theatres are springing up in all quarters of the city. While the French, English, and American theatres are practically at a standstill, those of Japan show a new virility, the actors alive to the remarkable patronage bestowed upon them, the stage gorgeous and splendid as never before.

In all classes of society there is a decided change—a greater tendency to be themselves, with less of a worship for things Western. Customs that have languished have been revived; ceremonials that were celebrated in a half-hearted manner are at present the occasion for great rejoicing—temples seldom visited are now in a flourishing condition. A new interest has been shown in the arts and crafts of the country. Japanese dancing and music are claiming the attention of Tokyo people as they have not done for many years. There has been a remarkable revival of the No, the classical drama of the country, and in all parts of the city the poetical lines of these old literary treasures may be heard intoned by those who have recently acquired acquaintance with this form of culture so typical of Old Japan. The people show an energy that they have not displayed for many years. Outwardly there is a restlessness, and inwardly a corresponding confidence and consciousness. They are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, and are apparently little concerned with what is going on in Europe, yet the tremendous upheaval and change that is taking place in all parts of the world is gradually affecting the whole thought and life of the nation.

PEASANT RISING IN PODOLIA.

DISARMAMENT OF UKRAINIAN TROOPS.

GERMANS ARREST PARTISANS OF RADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Recd. 2-20 p.m. June 1.
MOSCOW, May 31.

A telegram from Odessa says the disarmament of Ukrainian troops being carried out by Germans resulted in fusillading, after which the Hajdamaks, partisans of the Rada, with officers were arrested.

Peasant troubles have spread throughout Podolia. Strong detachments of revolutionaries, consisting of demobilised soldiers and peasants armed with machineguns and artillery, have revolted at Tschigorine in the Government of Kieff in order to seize power. Government troops have been summoned to suppress the rising.

"PIONEER" ON PAY OF SEPOYS.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF RAISING THE WAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The "Pioneer" writes:—It would be no exaggeration to say that one of the most vital of the questions now under consideration of the Government is that of the pay of the sepoys. We earnestly hope that in this matter of wages of the sepoys proposals will be not only formulated, but acted upon as soon as possible. Presumably the home authorities are well informed as to the urgency of the matter, but if there are any doubts about the view, which they may take, it becomes the duty of the Government of India to point out in the strongest manner the vital importance to the Indian army of early raising of the sepoys' wagges.

EDUCATION BILL.

ABOLITION OF HALF-TIME SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 2.

In the House of Commons in the committee stage of the Education Bill the section abolishing half-time system in elementary schools was accepted without a division. Mr. Fisher explained that it was not proposed that the change should operate in war time.

NEW DIRECTOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 2.

Sir C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been elected a director of the Bank of England for the remainder of the year in place of Mr. A. G. Sandeman, retired.

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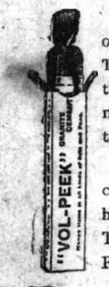

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By 20 minutes of the Clock

the feeling of uneasiness creeping over you will develop symptoms of fever; and while you just "wait and see" the thermometer points to a degree over hundred. At this juncture quinine only aggravates the symptoms. Take a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC instead, and watch the fever dropping down to a point near the normal, if it does not actually touch it. In about an equal number of minutes it took the fever to come over you, you overcome the fever, don your hat and go out to attend to your duties. A second dose forestalls and prevents the return of the attack. In Malaria and long standing obstinate cases of fever continuation of the same medicine will neutralized the poison in the blood. Remember, Squibb's is perfectly harmless to the system.

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CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB V. MOHUN BAGAN CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The charity match in aid of St. Dunstan's Fund between the Calcutta Football Club and Mohun Bagan Club took place to-day on the Calcutta ground. The game was one-sided, the Indians playing on the defensive in the first half time. The Calcutta scored three goals through Fenn, one being off a penalty. In the second half Knight scored one more for the home team, who thus won the match by four goals to nil. The proceeds of the match are expected to be good.

HOW TO DEAL WITH HIGH PRICES.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 1.

The local Government has issued an order indicating the lines on which the Government propose to deal with the problems arising in connection with the shortage and high prices of commodities of general use and their instructions on the subject to the Government officers with regard to high price due to local scarcity. The order says direct interference of Government is impossible, but it must be left to persons of influence, official and non-official, to impress on the people of the locality for economy in consumption of articles on which the shortage is felt and where high prices are due to importation from localities where supply is more abundant, the Director of Supplies is empowered, on application made, to grant certificates of priority, which will enable the commodities, which are urgently needed to be carried over by the railways in preference to other traffic. The Collector of the district, where local scarcity has made itself apparent, and his staff should lose no time in ascertaining the causes and communicating with the Director of Civil Supplies, who will be in possession of the information as to the source from which the necessary supplies can best be obtained.

In order to avoid interference with the ordinary currents of trade the Collector should inform him from where the local merchants desire to obtain their stocks. Where there is reason to believe the shortage is due to holding of stocks and high prices represent profiteering on the part of local merchants, the Collectors of all districts have been authorised to exercise their powers under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 to call for returns of stocks in hand or expected together with information as to prices at which the owners of the stocks have purchased or expect to purchase them. Where it appears that stocks are being improperly held the Government, if necessary, will take possession of such stocks on payment of compensation to the owners under Ordinance 9 of 1914.

MADRAS JAILS.

GOVERNMENT CONCERN AT STEADY INCREASE IN SICKNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 1.

The Government resolution reviewing the report on administration of Jails in the Madras Presidency for the year 1917 shows a further decrease in the number of juvenile offenders committed to jail, which in the case of girls is considerable, a decrease in the number of escapes and a marked decrease in the total cost and cost per head for maintenance of prisoners, combined with a record sum in cash earnings. The report reveals a steady increase in sickness and mortality among convicts, which the Government note with concern and request the Inspector-General of Prisons to give the matter his special attention while inspecting such jails as have shown unsatisfactory statistics.

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INDIAN REFORM BILL.

NEED OF SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 1.

Mr. Syud Hossain of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the course of a lecture this evening in Gokhale Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. Besant, laid emphasis on the necessity of sending thoroughly representative men with the knowledge of Indian affairs to England in order to help sympathetic British statesmen with information respecting Indian affairs during the passage of the Bill of Reforms for India.

Mrs. Besant in her concluding remarks said that nothing should be accepted by the people of India short of the Congress-League Scheme.

TAX ON TEA INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL SEVERELY CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. H. M. Haywood, Secretary, Indian Mining Association, has addressed a long letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, with reference to the declared intentions of the Government to impose a liability for income-tax upon the tea industry in respect of that portion of their income which is said to be derived from business other than agriculture. The committee of the Tea Association strongly maintain the view that the income of tea concerns is wholly agricultural within the meaning of the Income-tax Act. After considering at great length legal opinion on the construction of the Sections II and V of the Act, the letter says, the use of machinery on tea industry was no more deviation from ordinary agricultural methods than the use of threshing machines or other mechanical contrivances in general agriculture. The principle now proposed to be adopted by the Government is a direct encouragement to cultivators of all classes to retain the primitive uneconomical methods by imposing a liability for taxation wherever modern machinery and methods are adopted, thereby retarding the general progress of the country and actually reducing Government revenue which rises with and is largely dependent on the prosperity of the mass of population, namely workers on the land.

Further on the letter says:—"The attempt to impose this double duty on a few industries in the development of which the Indian community is beginning to take an important part is a curious commentary on the avowed intentions of the Government to foster by every means the development of Indian industries. Information at present before the committee discloses a procedure so extraordinary that they feel, in interests not only of the industry which they represent, but of the public at large and, indeed, of Government itself, the matter requires a most searching investigation and full publication of the reasons, which, in the opinion of the Government, justify the course which they have adopted. In the absence of further explanations the committee feel it impossible for them to avoid the conclusion that Government have deliberately concealed from public their intention of imposing this new taxation and have announced it only when they considered it to be a *fait accompli*."

A GIRLS' SCHOOL OPENED AT BILIMORA

(From a Correspondent.)

BILIMORA, June 1.

Mr. Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda State, performed this afternoon the ceremony of opening the Muncherji Shapurji Tata Girls' School at Bilimora. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings opened with a song of welcome sung by Parsi girls, after which Mr. Pestonji Tata, on behalf of the Tata brothers, requested the Dewan Saheb to declare the school open. Mr. Tata said the necessity of female education had now been recognised all over the civilised world. There was ample provision in Bilimora for teaching boys English and vernacular and for teaching girls their vernacular, but there was no school where girls could receive even an elementary knowledge of the English language. To supply this long-felt want the Tata brothers decided to start an English school for which they set apart Rs. 25,000 and the school would be named after the late Mr. Muncherji Tata, whose memory it would perpetuate.

The Dewan declaring the school open said it gave him great pleasure to open the school. There was a girls' English school in Baroda City, which was the only one of its kind in the whole State and no small credit was, therefore, due to Bilimora for being the second town in the State to start an English school for girls. This proved the great enthusiasm which the people of Bilimora had for the cause of female education and he thanked Mr. Ratonji Tata and the sons of the late Mr. Muncherji Tata for translating that enthusiasm into action. An application had been made to the Department of Public Instruction for a grant-in-aid, but no grant could be made as the rules did not allow of a grant being made for a girls' school. He, however, hoped that the rules would be revised in the near future to remove this bar and when this was done he hoped the application for grant-in aid to this school would be sympathetically considered. The people of Bilimora ought to be doubly thankful to the Tata brothers for the fact that they had come forward to make a beginning without waiting for a grant and he hoped the school would make rapid progress and soon develop into a high school, which he might have the good fortune to open in the near future.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Dewan and the proceedings teminated.

"BLIND MAN'S BUFF" AT SEA.

DAY AND NIGHT TOLL OF U-BOATS.

The methods by which the submarine is incessantly harried and fought cannot be more than roughly indicated, says "The Times," but from discreet extracts from the logs of vessels engaged in the campaign it is possible to gain a good idea of the perils, excitements, and successes of the submarine-hunter. The difficulty in dealing with under-water craft is to know when your enemy has actually been destroyed. When, for instance, a commander can write down in his log, "A quantity of oil appeared on the surface," he may feel morally certain that the pirate's days are over, but unless there is other evidence he must content himself with moral certainty. But the phrase, which repeatedly occurs in the following records supplied by the Admiralty, tells its own story.

The extracts are taken from the logs of destroyers (including some United States destroyers), submarines, trawlers, and motor launches. This is how a submarine commander, who himself had his vessel scraped along its whole length by a wire sweep, describes the sinking of an enemy vessel:—

10 a.m.—Sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same.

10-3 a.m.—Torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo amidships. Submarine seen to blow up and disappear.

Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers who fired at me.

By way of a note, he adds:—

"During my attack there was just enough sea to make depth-keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes and one hit at forward end of conning tower. A large column of yellow smoke, about one and a half times as high as the mast, was observed, and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine."

On the previous day our man's periscope had become "very stiff to turn," so, he explains:—

"In the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while doing so I was forced to dive and thus lost all the tools and nuts of the centre bush. While attacking it took two men besides myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack the destroyers after having sunk the submarine.

"After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward and lay on the bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one very heavy one. It must have been close, as the noise was considerably louder than that of the torpedo. On one occasion a wire sweep scraped the whole length of the boat along my port side, and a vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

BUMPING IN SHALLOW WATER.

Another submarine commander describes as follows a duel with the enemy, in the course of which he "frequently bumped the bottom heavily":—

"After a chase lasting nearly two hours one of our submarines succeeded in sinking her quarry, an enemy submarine. The hostile vessel had evidently just come to the surface, as men were noticed on her bridge spreading the bridge screen. While manœuvring to attack our submarine had to pass through shallow water and as the sea was rough at the time she frequently bumped the bottom heavily, but, fortunately, avoided breaking surface.

"At a range of 550 yards both bow tubes were fired. On firing, the periscope was dipped in case the boat rose, and another tube was brought to bear so as to be ready in the event of a miss. Fifteen or twenty seconds after firing a dull report was heard. On the periscope being raised after a short interval nothing was seen of the enemy submarine, but there was a great disturbance in the water where she had been. On proceeding to the spot where she was last seen it was observed that the water was covered with an oily substance which stuck to the glass of the periscope obscuring vision.

"Although the vessel was not actually seen to sink there is little doubt that she was torpedoed, as it is improbable that she could have dived while steaming on the surface in the brief space during which the British submarine's periscope was lowered."

This is how an oilship, torpedoed in thick weather, was saved. Neither the oilship nor her escort had seen the submarine that fired the torpedo, but half an hour afterwards "an object was sighted about half a mile away." The escort at once headed for it.

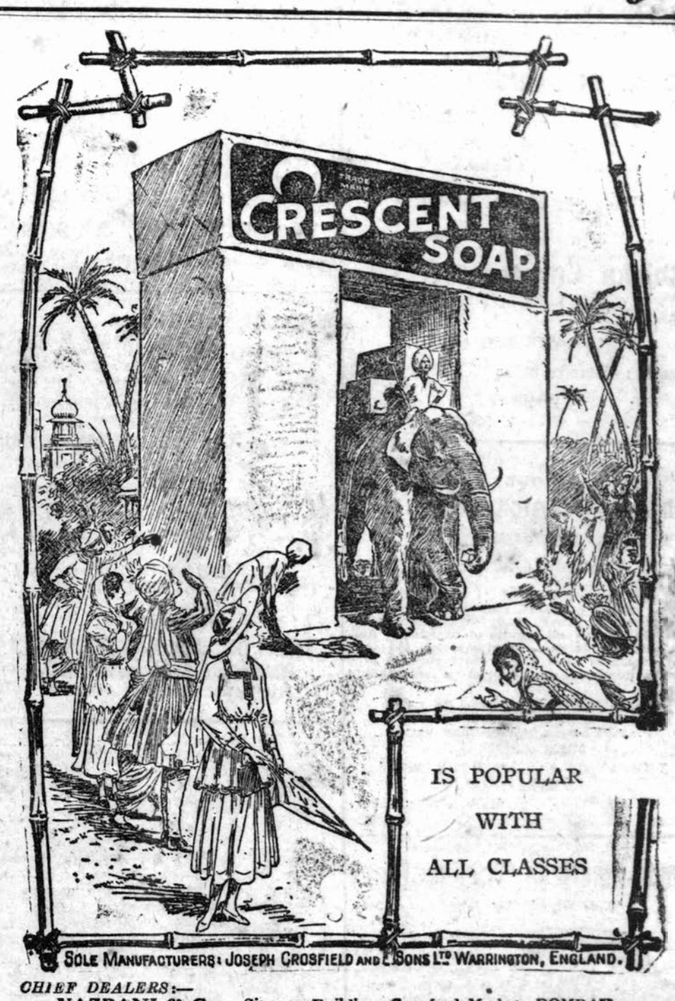
A round was fired, and this hit just before the conning tower. Just afterwards the enemy was rammed, a severe shock being felt throughout the ship as she passed over the U-boat. Almost simultaneously a violent explosion took place. The ship now circled round under starboard helm and took up a position at the place of the explosion, where the sea was boiling with foam and rushes of huge air bubbles were coming to the surface. Oil was also observed. Two men were then seen in the water, and one of these was rescued.

The escort then returned to the oilship and towed her into port "despite all difficulties."

PATIENT WATCHING FOR ENEMY CRAFT.

Sometimes patience is required to get your enemy to show himself. A German submarine was believed to be lying on the bottom in a certain region, and as she would have to come to the surface to charge batteries—an operation "highly dangerous" by day and therefore more likely to be undertaken by night—a number of vessels were detailed to watch for her. The sea was smooth and the night dark, but clear when the vessels took up their appointed positions. For a long time nothing happened, but between 1 and 2 a.m. one of the vessels "got a clue" and presently the U-boat appeared. Promptly fire was opened and the German at once submerged, "helped by a depth charge," and after that "nothing more was heard."

The third official forecast of the current year shows that the wheat crop is a record one both as regards area under crop and the yield. The total area shows an increase of seven per cent.



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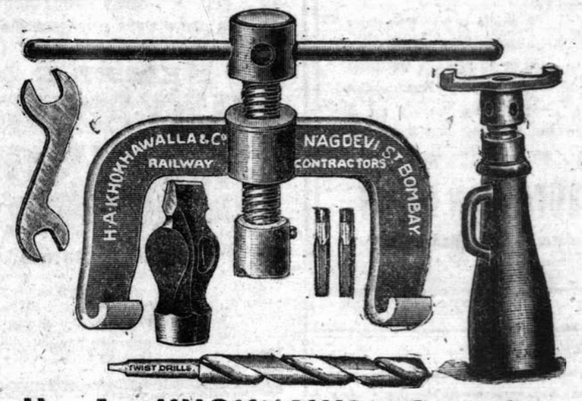

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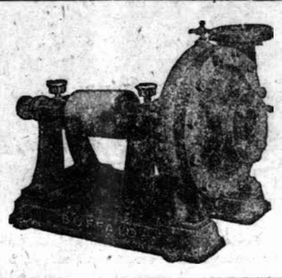

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THE WEATHER.

OKPO FLOODS.

DISTRESS AMONG VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 1.

A Prome correspondent writing about the recent floods states that the Okpo town itself is a scene of misery. At the height of the flood the railway platform was alone above water and here the villagers with their animals and the property they could carry found refuge. But there was no protection from the incessant rain. Previous reports of loss of life were not confirmed as regards Okpo people, but it is stated that loss of life has taken place in villages or huts in the fields away from the railway line. Loss of cattle and small domestic animals is amply confirmed. The cattle that were washed away were drowned. A large number drifted into some scrub jungle some miles to the west of the railway and were rescued by local inhabitants.

Loss of paddy has been very heavy, indeed the whole of it was stacked under shelter or in godowns on the ground below the flood level. Wet paddy is reported to be showing signs of germination, nothing can be done to save it. It is still raining, not continuously but in a torrential burst, which adds to the misery of the people, whose homes have already been waterlogged.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr....	29.699 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.850 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	76.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	168 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.35 Inch.
Total fall during month	11.17 "
Do. do. year	12.63 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 1st June 1918.....	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Sat.	1	m 3	16	25	4	1	m 9	6	17	10
		3	52a	27	1		10	28a	18	10
Sun.	2	m 4	24	25	1	2	m 10	10	18	10
		4	43a	26	8		11	37a	18	4
Mon.	3	m 5	42	25	5	3	m 11	31	19	8
		5	49a	26	4					
Tues	4	m 7	0	25	8	4	m 0	45	17	7
		6	53a	26	3		0	58a	20	0
Wed.	5	m 8	18	26	7	5	m 1	43	16	8
		7	57a	26	3		2	12a	19	11
Thur	6	m 9	22	27	7	6	m 2	35	15	10
		8	59a	26	5		3	15a	19	8
Fri	7	m 10	18	28	7	7	m 3	23	15	2
		9	58a	26	8		4	12a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset
June 1 (Saturday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 12m.
,, 2 (Sunday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 12m.
,, 3 (Monday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 13m
,, 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 13m.
,, 5 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m
,, 6 (Thursday)	6h. 1m:	7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Friday)	6h. 1m	7h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon;—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is still in excess at Rawalpindi; night temperature continues above the average generally.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.17in of rain. The sky is overcast at Allahabad; elsewhere it is clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.18 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity is generally above normal. In Rajputana day temperature continues in moderate defect generally, while night temperature is below the average in the south.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Gujarat; Surat reports 0.24in. and Ahmedabad 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in south Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature continues in moderate defect generally.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Saugor has had 1.40in., Hoshangabad 0.19in. Nagpur 0.84in., Chanda 0.59in., Raipur 0.31in., and Amraoti 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is largely above normal. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light, the only fall exceeding an inch being at Karwar which had 1.03in., Ratnagiri reports 0.54in., and Bombay 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is higher but is still below normal during the day.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad has had 0.29in., Hyderabad 0.17in., Aurangabad 0.19in., and Sholapur 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues moderately below normal throughout while in east Hyderabad night temperature is also in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has generally been lighter during the past 24 hours. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, south Gujarat, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and local in Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan while a few falls are reported from the south of Rajputana and of the United Provinces, the heaviest fall is 1.52in. at Mangalore. Day temperature continues below normal except in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sea is slight or moderate generally on the west coast.

Rainfall may extend into the east of the United Provinces. No great change appears likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 1st of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st May)	84.6	78.4	67	..	6.23	—4.73
Jask	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do (May)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.1	85.2	69	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	111.3	82.9	37	..	0	—0.03
Lahore	109.8	85.8	44	..	0	—0.01
Hissar	106.8	83.0	45	..	0	0
Ambala	109.9	86.1	38	..	0	0
Delhi	107.2	86.8	43	..	0	—0.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.4	87.5	34	..	0	0
Mainpuri	110.8	86.0	38	..	0	0
Jhansi	107.6	77.6	89	1.17	1.17	+1.17
Cawnpore	108.8	83.3	61	..	0	—0.02
Allahabad	110.7	87.9	52	..	0	0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.9	83.4	71	..	0	0
Karachi	90.0	82.4	85	..	0	0
Ajmer	96.4	82.4	61	..	0	0
Jaipore	102.5	79.3	48	..	0	0
Kotah	103.2	83.8	40	..	0	—0.04
Mount Abu	79.0	65.9	97	0.18	0.18	+0.18
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	81.1	71	..	0	0
Dwarka	89.3	82.7	63	..	0	—0.02
Veraval	85.1	82.8	78	0.03	0.03	+0.02
Rajkot	98.4	75.0	63	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	79.4	78	..	0	—0.05
Surat	87.7	78.9	85	0.24	0.24	+0.21
Ahmedabad	96.6	79.4	85	0.30	0.30	+0.30
Deesa	101.5	79.6	64	..	0	0
Neemuch	94.7	76.5	79	0.01	0.01	+0.01
Indore	95.8	77.7	67	..	0	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.0	76.9	81	..	0	0
Saugor	90.6	75.6	75	1.40	1.40	+1.40
Hoshangabad	97.1	78.4	65	0.19	0.19	+0.17
Khandwa	98.0	79.2	59	..	0	—0.01
Akola	95.4	76.8	68	..	0	—0.18
Amraoti	97.6	76.3	72	0.14	0.14	+0.05
Nagpur	98.6	73.9	92	0.84	0.84	+0.71
Chanda	95.3	78.8	88	0.59	0.59	+0.52
Raipur	97.9	75.6	85	0.31	0.31	+0.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.5	83	0.18	0.18	+0.02
Ratnagiri	83.7	77.1	75	0.54	0.54	+0.11
Marmug	86.0	...	90	0.08	0.08	+0.48
Karwar	82.4	75.1	90	1.03	1.03	+0.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	75.2	64	..	0	—0.09
Ahmednagar	88.6	76.7	70	..	0	—0.10
Poona	86.8	73.2	76	..	0	—0.14
Sholapur	93.2	70.7	67	0.11	0.11	+0.01
Bijapur	87.6	69.7	74	..	0	—0.10
Belgaum	77.2	67.7	80	0.05	0.05	—0.14
Aurangabad	91.3	71.4	76	0.19	0.19	+0.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.1	71.7	74	0.29	0.29	+0.24
Hyderabad	91.1	72.2	81	0.67	0.67	+0.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.4	74.5	91	1.52	1.52	+0.85
Calicut	84.8	75.6	91	0.05	0.05	+0.46
Cochin	88.7	76.8	81	0.20	0.20	—0.50
Colombo	86.5	78.5	85	0.01	0.01	—0.32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	77.5	81	..	0	—0.08
Bellary	93.3	74.6	66	..	0	—0.08
Cuddapah	98.1	80.1	60	0.20	0.20	+0.10
Madras	89.9	80.0	70	..	0	—0.09
Bangalore	83.6	66.4	88	..	0	—0.19
Coimbatore	90.2	72.3	79	..	0	—0.06
Trichinopoly	102.5	79.2	59	..	0	—0.06
Negapatam	99.2	81.2	72	..	0	—0.04

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st June, 1918, was 29.878 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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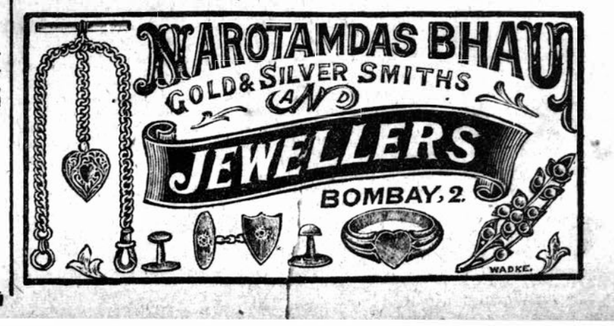

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